Bismarck Tribune.

VOL. VI. BISMARCK, D. T., MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1878. NO. 28.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

NEWS GOBBLED FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

The Secretary of the Treasury Refuses to Allow His Books to be Inspected---More Silver to be Issued---A British Bank Busted---Hog Scrapers on a Strike---Foreign News and Notes.

[*Special Dispatch to The Tribune*]

RATHER SUSPICIOUS.

ST PAUL, MINN, Dec 9.—Glover, having applied to the secretary of the treasury for permission to let his experts examine the books and papers the same as last year, Secretary Sherman declines, on the ground that great delay to public business is caused thereby. Glover considers the [illegible] as proof of the secretary's complicity in frauds.

MORE SILVER.

Judge Buckner, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, has prepared a bill limiting the coinage of [illegible] million of silver dollars [illegible] market value of bullion [illegible] the dollars and that holders [illegible] thereof in silver [illegible] that amount of gold for them.

CABINET CHANGES.

It is rumored that some changes in the cabinet are to be made; Devens to be [illegible] of Massachusetts; [illegible] attorney general and [illegible] secretary of war.

[illegible] WEDNESDAY.

A [illegible] resolution will be had on Wednesday.

[illegible]

Captain [illegible], of the Pommerania, denies the stories of his crew's inhumanity and [illegible].

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

The directors of the Ohio penitentiary have discharged Warden McWharton and [illegible] who accuse each other of [illegible].

FIRE.

The [illegible], Iowa, poor house burned; [illegible] persons perishing.

A [illegible], Miss., Saturday, destroyed [illegible] houses, causing a loss of $20,000.

O'LEARY, THE TRAMP.

O'Leary completed his 400 mile walk in 124 hours, having 45 minutes to spare.

STRIKE CONTINUED.

The [illegible] strike in Chicago continues.

HEAVY SNOW STORM.

A heavy sleet and snow storm raged in Missouri yesterday.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement shows an increase of $2,422. Amount of coin in the treasury, $223,[illegible]; currency, $14,[illegible]; [illegible] for redemption of [illegible] currency, special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, $[illegible]. Payments made from the treasury by warrants during the month of November, 1878, were as follows: on account of civil and miscellaneous, $10,497,[illegible]; on account of war, $3,[illegible]; on account of navy, $1,576,279; on account of [illegible], Indians and pensions, $[illegible]; total $17,[illegible].

In this does not include payments on account of interest on the principal of the public debt of the United States. The [illegible] is due to the $5,500,000 Halifax award paid on the 23d inst.

A PRESIDENT DIES.

President Alcantara, of Venezuela, died November 30th.

TWO FACED.

The reply of the Ameer of Afghanistan to England's ultimatum has reached Sahara. It bears a suspicious appearance of being written after the fall of Ali Musjid. The Ameer declares a friendly feeling toward England. A Lahora correspondent says the Ameer's reply was in the hands of the government of England on the opening of parliament.

BUSTED BRITISH BANK.

The West of England, South Wales district, bank Bristol has suspended, liabilities, $17,500,000; assets cover loss, but are not available.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The queen's speech, read in the house of lords, at the assembling of parliament, was unusually short. Her majesty regrets being compelled to summon parliament earlier than usual, but the action of the ameer of Afghanistan compelled the sending of an expedition into his territory, and the earliest opportunity has been taken to call the parliament together and make to it the communication required by law. Papers on the subject will be laid before parliament Assurances from all foreign powers are friendly, and there is every reason to believe the arrangements for the pacification of Europe made by the treaty of Berlin will be satisfactorily carried out. Estimates for the ensuing year will in due time be submitted to the house of commons.

IMMENSE BUSINESS.

Bismarck Unrivalled in Her Freighting Traffic.

A careful canvass shows that there are now operating betweed Bismarck and the Black Hills not less than six hundred and fifty teams. Of these the Northwestern Stage company have 300 mule and horse teams, and 200 ox teams; Joe Pennell and associates have seventy-five teams; Geo. Peoples twenty seven, and others about fifty. There are now one hundred teams in the city which operate between Bismarck and Miles City, and in addition Don Stevenson and associates have fifty more engaged on contracts in the vicinity of Miles City. Geo. Peoples has, in all forty-five teams working for him, twenty-seven of these are engaged on Black Hills work, and the balance are freighting between Bismarck and the military posts and Indian agencies. And there are probably two hundred more teams belonging to a score or more different persons, who have their headquarters at Bismarck, engaged in contracting and freighting. The boats having their headquarters at Bismarck, employ about 1,200 men, and as nine of the boats are wintering here, it can readily be understood, in view of these facts, why a city appearing so small, should have so large a vote as Bismarck did at the last general election.

All other stage and transportation routes to the Black Hills are cast into insignificance when compared with that of the Northwestern Express, Stage and Transportation company, running from Bismarck to the Hills country. During the past year of 1878, this company has transported to the Hills 4,746,221 pounds of freight, and 1,600,000 pounds to Bear Butte making a total of 6,346,221 pounds.

The frequency of road agents and cut throats on other lines to the Hills causes a constant increase of passenger traffic via Bismarck, and the people here, as well as in the Hills, see the necessity of a narrow gauge road between the two points.

Death's Doings.

[*Special to the Tribune.*]

FORT BUFORD, Dec. 6.—Robert Little, for several years in the employ of Leighton Brothers, and more recently in charge of their trading post at this point, died last night and was buried to-day. His funeral was largely attended by citizens, and the military. Little is well known throughout the entire western country, having been identified with some of the most startling events which have occurred during the last thirteen years in Wyoming, Dakota and Montana.

Deserters Captured.

Two soldiers named Buckley and Norton, stationed at Camp Hancock, under the charge of Capt E. D Baker, U. S Quartermaster at Fort Lincoln, deserted about two weeks since, and it was suspected that they had something to do with the stealing of several government mules which were missed about that time. Capt. Baker came over immediately and commenced a diligent search by sending dispatches and several men up and down the river and along the line of the road. On Tuesday last they were overhauled at 16th Siding, and brought back to Fort Lincoln, where they await trial.

Boiler Explosion.

An explosion of the boiler used at Hayden's rolling mill, Columbus, Ohio, on Thursday last, caused the death and injury of several people. Richard Berry, aged sixteen had his head blown from his body Richard Freeman, aged 16, was terribly scalded and died soon after the explosion. Wm Lewis, George Bell, Jno Tramar, Nick McCarthy, and several others were badly injured.

Five Hundred Miles on Horseback.

The popular hardware merchant of this city, Maj. Wm. Hicks, started on horseback yesterday morning for Fort Pierre and intermediate points, on business. A rather long ride for this weather, but Billy is one of the "true westers," and will make the trip or perish in the attempt. In either instance he has the best wishes of his many friends in Bismarck.

Claiming a Town Site.

Geo. Bosworth, an old time Bismarckian, claims the town site at Sturgis City. Charley Collins, another claimant, has been appointed postmaster at Sturgis. George learned something about Hackett's experience at Bismarck.

A Bismarck Freighter in Luck.

John McClellan, who has been engaged in freighting between Bismarck and the Black Hills for the past two years, is in luck. A relative dying in Scotland recently left the family about $2,000,000.

Quails on Toast.

Sam English is planting hazle nuts with a view to producing quails on toast, perhaps, in due season. He is also planting hickory nuts, chess nuts, etc.

SITTING BULL'S BRITISH HOME.

A DESOLATE, BARREN COUNTRY WITHOUT GAME.

Starvation will Soon Drive Him Across the Line---Long Dog the "Black Hawk" of the Camp---No Indian a Friend to the White Man---A Report that Hostile Indians are Moving Towards Fort Berthold.

[*Special Dispatch to The Tribune.*]

A STARTLING RUMOR.

FORT BERTHOLD, D. T., Dec. 7.—A Gros Ventre Indian, who has just returned from a visit to Sitting Bull's camp, reports a large band of hostile Sioux en route to Berthold. Sitting Bull is supposed to be with them and is coming with a view of enlisting Rees, Mandans and Gros Ventres into his ranks in hostilities to the whites. The report has created quite an excitement here.

SITTING BULL AT HOME.

[*Special Correspondence of The Tribune.*]

A CHIEF ONLY IN BATTLE.

FORT BUFORD, Nov. 29, 1878.—Frank Howard, an intelligent and perfectly reliable gentleman, who has just arrived at this post from a trading expedition to Sitting Bull's camp, in a conversation with a TRIBUNE representative, disclosed some very interesting news regarding that renowned Indian and his followers.

Mr. H. says the Indians, numbering some 3,000 lodges, have moved from Cypress Mountains, and are now encamped some twenty miles north of Maj. Walsh's headquarters. Maj. Walsh had not a little difficulty in

PERSUADING THE INDIANS

not to molest the party whom they mistook for United States troops coming to take their ponies and guns. He says it is a mistaken idea that Sitting Bull is the chief; that he is only the commonest soldier, except in battle, and that Black Moon is the head chief, the different tribes being represented by Long Dog, Gaul, and Gut. The tribes that are with Black Moon are the Uncepapas, Ogallallas, Tetons, a few Yanktonais, Sissetons, Santees, Minniconjous and several Nez Perces, who, Mr. H. says, cannot stand meat straight, like other Indians, and seem deeply grieved at the report they have heard of Chief Joseph's death. Long Dog, who seems to be the Black Hawk of the camp, rises into eloquence when speaking of their wrongs, and in a long harangue for the benefit of Howard's party, he said:

"I HATE WHITE MEN,

and the Indian who says he don't, lies. We hate them all, and if the Great Father will not let us hunt in his lands, we will kill all of his soldiers."

The Indians are suspicious of British protection. They cannot understand why their Grandmother should be so kind without some motive. They say there are no buffalo, and no game of any kind where they are, and that they must come across the line to procure meat. They are under the impression that Gen. Miles is about to send a party of soldiers into their camp, and say that if such is the case they will

DIE WITH GUNS IN THEIR HANDS,

rather than go to an Indian agency and be starved.

Hunting parties are crossing the line every week, buffalo being very plenty between Tiger Buttes and the foot hills of the Rocky mountains. There is lively speculation here, among all classes, regarding the Indian movements, the military expecting

NEXT SUMMER'S CAMPAIGN

to be the liveliest one yet. The Mountain Crows are grumbling about their rations, and threaten to unite with Sitting Bull, and wipe out the whole northwest. The Gros Ventres are silent as to their intentions, but will doubtless remain friendly so as to be of greater help to Sitting Bull.

W. W. C.

A Cemetery at Last.

Father Chrysostom has purchased forty-six acres on Boulder Heights, one mile east of the Sheridan House, for cemetery purposes. The Rev. Father is delighted with the ground and will commence improving it at once. Several bodies will be moved from Rice and Lincoln as soon as the ground can be consecrated. A portion of the grounds will be offered to other denominations and to the city.

The Mountain of Gold.

Father DeSmet's famous mountain of gold seems to have been discovered at last. At any rate quartz has been found in the Rockerville district which yields $2 50 to the pound—five thousand dollars to the ton and there are immense quantities of it in sight and there is a story afloat that a solid body of gold has been found weighing several tons.

How Long Will it Last.

[Lumberman's Gazette.

We have now about 90,000 miles of railroad; the annual consumption for ties or sleepers alone is 40,000,000, or thirty year's growth of 7,000 acres. To fence these roads would require at least 130,000 miles of fence. We have 75,000 miles of wire, which requires in its putting up 800,000 trees, while the annual repairs must take 300,000 more. The little insignificant lucifer match consumes annually in its manufacture 300,000 cubic feet of the finest pine. The bricks that are annually baked require 200,000 cords of wood, which would sweep the timber clean from 50,000 acres. Shoe-pegs are quite as important an article as matches or bricks, and to make the required annual supply consumes one hundred thousand cords of the timber, while the manufacture of lasts and boot trees takes five hundred thousand cords of maple, beech and birch, and about the same amount is required for plane stock and the handles of tools. The packing-boxes made in the United States in 1874 amounted to $12,000,000, while the timber manufactured into agricultural implements, wagons, etc., is more than $100,000,000. The farm and rural fences of the country consume an immense amount of lumber and timber annually, but as we grow older as a nation this consumption may, and probably will be reduced by the more general use of live fences or hedges. Our consumption of timber is not only daily on the increase, but our daily exportation of timber is also rapidly increasing. Our staves go by the million to France annually, walnut, oak, maple and pine to England, and spars and docking timber to China and Japan.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Grand Glass-Ball Shoot--Opera House Changes.

The wind yesterday blew terrificly, and the sand and dirt filled the air to such an extent that at times one could scarcely see across the street. The wind had reached its climax as two ambitious and determined marksmen might have been seen wending their way to the west of town, taking with them a select party of spectators and a quantity of glass balls. The record of the Thanksgiving party must be beaten, and wind, hail, storm or blizzard, this party was going to do it. The reason of the party's smallness was because, with one on a side, each could be captain, and there were no more offices to give out.

Mr. Blakely carried a shot-gun. The first ball was thrown up by the trap, but previous to the pulling of the spring Mr. Blakely had taken good aim at a round spot in the atmosphere and as the ball happened to pass that way it fell to the ground in pieces.

Mr. DuBray followed, he having chosen a rifle. The ball fell unharmed. Mr. Blakely followed in turn, and though nineteen successive shots were fired, not another glass ball was broken. He had immortalized himself by breaking one ball in twenty shots, and Mr. DuBray's record showed that he had broken two balls out of twenty shots with his rifle.

In justice to these gentlemen it may be well to state that the missing of the balls was no fault of theirs; for had the trap been placed so that the balls would have been thrown in range of their shots, doubtless not a ball would have escaped.

It was the wind that did it this time and under more favorable circumstances they hope to retrieve themselves.

Manager Sam Whitney, of the Bismarck Opera House, returned from his Chicago trip last week, bringing with him two new artistes for his stage. Mr. Chas. A. Keene, who has been stage manager at this house for some time, will start for Yankton soon, where he will take charge of the Yankton Opera House.

Little Etolia's benefit, last evening, drew the largest house ever before the foot-lights in this city. She will remain another week, Paus Le Petre will also stay another week.

Miss Ada Lawrence has been engaged and will appear next week. Young Willie Woodall, the "boy truant" who ran away from his home in Quincy, Illinois, and went to the Hills, will also appear during the week in his jig specialties.

WHY IS IT?

A Peculiar State of Affairs at Fort Buford.

[*Special Correspondence to The Tribune.*]

FORT BUFORD, D. T., Dec. 3.—There is a peculiar state of affairs existing at this post, and it is a surprise to the writer that Col. Huston, so well known for his kindness toward enlisted men, should allow the rights of the latter to be trampled on with such a reckless disregard of consequences.

It is generally supposed that Traders are allowed to sell goods on military reservations for the benefit of soldiers, but Messrs. Leighton & Jordan seem to think enlisted men are mere blocks of wood from which they have a perfect right to carve their fortunes. For instance: An enlisted man is charged 25c for a glass of whisky, ten times worse stuff than that for which the officer pays 12½c. Another freak of the post council is the establishment of two schools, one for children reared in the delicate refinement of an officer's home, and the other for the child whose father happens to be branded as a United States soldier.

Now, while the writer wishes it understood that he has given nothing but facts, he also desires to say that there is much to commend, as well as condemn, at Fort Buford. The officers, as a rule, are gentlemen in every respect, and it is this fact that makes the ridiculous system referred to, stranger still.

VICAR.

BISMARCK'S BUSINESS MEN.

A DELEGATION CHOSEN TO GO TO ST. PAUL.

An Effort Being Made by the Northwest to Improve the Sault Ste Marie Canal---Cheaper Transportation to the Seaboard Wanted---Resolutions Adopted by the Committee---A Good Enterprise.

BISMARCK TO THE FRONT.

A convention of the business men of the Northwest will be held at St. Paul on the 18th inst., to take action intended to influence Congress to grant the necessary appropriation for widening and deepening Sault St. Marie canal, with a view to cheapening transportation to the sea coast for the products of the Northwest.

Minneapolis has appointed a delegation of twenty-five of her

LEADING BUSINESS MEN

to represent her interests. Duluth will go in force, and other towns along the line of the North Pacific, and throughout the Northwest, are taking a lively interest.

On Saturday a meeting of the business men of Bismarck was held to choose delegates to attend this convention. Chas. M. Cushman was chosen chairman, and Geo. H. Fairchild secretary. The object of the meeting was stated, and the

FOLLOWING DELEGATES CHOSEN:

Chas. M. Cushman, J. W Raymond, John A. McLean, C. A. Lounsberry, J. W. Watson, John Davidson, Wm. A. Bentley, Peter Siems, Geo. H. Fairchild, Geo. P. Flannery, Wm. Thompson, John Whalen, Asa Fisher, C. S. Weaver, Geo. W. Sweet, M. H. Jewell, Justus Bragg, and S. H. Emerson.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of Chas. M Cushman, Geo. P. Flannery, C. A. Lounsberry, and Geo. W. Sweet was appointed by the meeting.

John Davidson was appointed a committee of one to arrange for transportation.

The committee on resolutions adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The depth of water in the Saint Mary's canal and river is inadequate to the free passage of vessels of greater draught than 12 feet, thus limiting the tonnage capacity to the minimum, and increasing the cost of merchandise brought to the Northwest to the maximum of water transit, and

WHEREAS, The superior advantages of water transit via Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, thence via the St. Lawrence river to the Ocean, for the rapidly increasing cereals of the West and Northwest, numbered by millions of bushels, imply, if fully developed, an enhanced value for the products of the soil in the valleys of the Missouri, Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers, and upon the almost boundless, fertile plains of Saskatchewan, Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa, and

WHEREAS, These impediments to the free and full passage of merchant vessels engaged in the transfer of merchandise and produce between the East and the West via Lake Superior, are a damaging hindrance to the rapid settlement of the West and the Northwest, and

WHEREAS, The present harbor facilities at Duluth, Minnesota, the most western accessible point in the entire chain of the great lakes, are not sufficient to protect the daily increasing commerce at its port, therefore

Resolved, That the citizens of Bismarck recognize the present and future importance of Duluth as the Northern natural gateway, through which the immense business now being developed by the trans-continental Northern Pacific, and other lines of railroads tributary to Duluth, must seek an outlet to avail themselves of the cheapest transit known, namely, water, via Lake Superior, and that they will cordially co-operate with the people of the West and Northwest, to impress upon the attention of Congress the urgent necessity of continued harbor improvements at Duluth.

Resolved, That we recognize the imperative necessity of better and complete facilities of transit by increased depth of water at the St. Mary's canal and river, in order that the Northwest may avail itself of the improvements already made and in progress of completion, upon the rivers and canals of the Dominion of Canada, through which the Northwest seeks a European market for her wheat.

Resolved, That we send delegates to the convention to be held at St. Paul, Dec 18, 1878, to devise ways and means to speedily perfect these needed improvements.

Only a Living.

[N. Y. Evening Post]

The entire aim, thought, and occupation of the great majority of the people, the world over, is to get a living—a mere material living, to keep body and mind together with some degree of comfort. This may seem to be an ignoble, insignificant employment and purpose; perhaps it is; but it is a solemn, undeniable fact, nevertheless. And comparatively few people really achieve it, mean though it be. If the mass of men should show themselves capable of getting a living fairly and squarely of earning whatever they possess and use, of being pecuniarily independent, they might be said to have, as things go, very good fortune. But they do not, and owing to circumstances and their own temperament, they actually cannot. Not half of mankind has or keeps sound health, to begin with, and not many of the healthful have sufficient intelligence, prudence and industry to render them self-supporting. The bulk of people, from innumerable causes, partly without and partly within, fail to get a living properly for themselves. They get it through the guidance, assistance, or indulgence of others; so, that, after all, to get a living—simply and only a living—is, relatively, a shining success.

50,000 Pounds of Buffalo.

This is the cheering prospect that comes from Miles City. Thirteen thousand lbs. of buffalo quarters consigned to Sig Hanauer by Morris Cohn, of Miles City, arrived at Bismarck this morning, and will be at once shipped to Chicago. The balance of a consignment of 50,000 lbs will arrive in a few days.

IMPERFECT PAGE

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Delivered to the Last Session of the 45th Congress. Dec. 2, 1878.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the divine being who holds in his hands the destinies of nations for the continued bestowal, during the last year, of countless blessings upon our country. We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved and is perhaps now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil. Our manufacturing industries are reviving and it is believed that the general prosperity, which has been so long anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The enjoyment of health by our people generally has, however, been interrupted during the past season by the prevalence of a fatal pestilence, the yellow fever, in some portions of the Southern States, creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared at New Orleans and other places on the lower Mississippi soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected towns and cities, and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have suffered severely. About one hundred thousand cases are believed to have occurred, of which about 20,000, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any proximate to accuracy, the loss to the country occasioned by the epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destitution that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies in every needed form were speedily and generously furnished. The government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help by providing tents, medicines and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose being given in the confident expectation that this action of the executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About 1,800 tents and rations of the value of about $25,000 were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper department. The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of a national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with powers to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The national quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last hours of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures by quarantine and otherwise for the protection of our seaports and the country generally from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

THE COLOR LINE.

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage secured by the constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of the States. The constitutional amendments which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the national government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slave-holding States accepted these results and gave in every practicable form assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should in good faith be enforced rigidly and impartially in letter and spirit, to the end that the humblest citizen without distinction of race or color, should under them receive full and equal protection in person and property and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments the southern section of the Union obtained a large increase of political power in Congress and in the electoral college, and the country justly expected that elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which obtained in all the other States of the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections, as offering to the general judgment of the country an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens. But a more general enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom, by the communities of which they form part, were generally anticipated, than the record of the elections discloses. In some of those States in which colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the election, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection, but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of these States, the records of the election seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of colored voters have been overriden and their participation in the elections not permitted to be either general or free. It will be for the Congress for which these elections were had to make such examination into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to the seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the executive and judicial departments of the government, each in its province, to inquire into and punish violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said, in this connection, in my last message, that whatever authority rests with me, to this end, I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the legislatures, the courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where the wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance towards bringing to justice the offenders and preventing a repetition of the crime. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the department of justice at the last session contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the act approved Feb. 28, 1871, entitled an act to amend an act approved May 30, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." It is the opinion of the attorney general that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the executive department to enforce the laws.

I respectfully urge upon your attention that the Congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of interest and concern throughout the whole country. Each State and every political party is entitled to a share of power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen possessing the qualifications prescribed by law to cast one untimidated ballot and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of the government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in defense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance in full vigor of the manly methods of free speech, free press and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of the government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights.

The matereal progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. phere can be no peace without such protection, no drosperity without peace, and the whole country is Teeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all ts parts. While the country has not yet reached complete amity of feeling and reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction and with increasing force, the power of public opinion will override all political prejudices and all sectional or State attachments in demanding that all over our wide territory the name and character of citizens of the United States shall mean one and the same thing and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Our relations with other countries continue peaceful. Our neutrality in contests between foreign powers has been maintained and respected. The universal exposition held at Paris during the past summer has been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief period allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great exposition was well employed in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the commissioner general, were remarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character.

The reports of the United States commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this international competition for the favor and the trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results in promoting intercourse, friendship and commerce with other nations.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, three commissioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metalic money, and securing fixity of the relative value between those metals. Invitations were addressed to the various governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The conference had its meeting in Paris August last. The report of the commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver, as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State.

THE HALIFAX AWARD.

Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of $5,500,000 to pay the award of the joint commission at Halifax, if after correspondence with the British government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty, and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British government in the views of this government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and a protest against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will be laid before you.

CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Spanish government has officially announced the termination of the insurrection in Cuba and the restoration of peace throughout the island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity which it is earnestly hoped may prove well founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of property have been among the incidents of the long continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain and the others are promised early and careful consideration.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The treaty made with Italy in regard to reciprocal consular privileges has been duly ratified and proclaimed. No questions of grave importance have arisen with any other of the European powers.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Japanese government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers as relate to commerce and it is understood has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously nations holding commercial intercourse with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the last few years made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress and not unreasonably is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made which will be submitted for consideration of the Senate.

After an interval of several years the Chinese government has again sent envoys to the United States. They have been received and a permanent legation is now established here by that government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and removing causes of difference.

SAMOA.

The treaty with the Samoan Islands having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both governments is now in operation, and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States with a view of its occupation as a naval station, if found desirable to the service.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, correspondence has been opened and still continues between the two governments upon the various questions which at one time seemed to endanger their relations. While no formal agreement has been reached as to the troubles on the border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of United States troops on the Rio Grande, by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the sources of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against marauding Indian tribes. This government looks with the greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish incursions upon our territory. Reluctant to assume any action or attitude in the control of these incursions by military movements across the border, not imperatively demanded for the protection of the lives and property of our own citizens, I shall take the earliest opportunity consistent with the proper discharge of this plain duty to recognize the ability of the Mexican government to restrain, effectively, the violations of our territory.

It is proposed to hold, next year, an international exhibition in Mexico, and it is believed that the display of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the two nations will tend to a better understanding and increased commercial interests between their people.

SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

With Brazil, and the republics of Central and South America, some steps have been taken toward the development of closer commercial intercourse. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Columbia and Bolivia. A boundary question between the Argentine republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those governments for arbitration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, given a decision upon it. A naval expedition up the Amazon and Madeira rivers has brought back information valuable for scientific and commercial purposes. A like expedition is about visiting the coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean.

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The reports of diplomatic and consular officers relative to the development of our foreign commerce here, furnished many facts that have proved of public interest and have stimulated to practical exertion the enterprise of our people.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the secretary of the treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that department of the government and of the condition of the public finances. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, were $257,763,878.70. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,326.80, leaving a surplus revenue for the year of $20,799,551.90. The receipts for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1878, $73,389,743.43; estimated receipts for the remaining three-fourths of the year, $191,110,256.57. Total for the present fiscal year, actual and estimated, $264,500,000.

The expenditures for the same period, will be, actual and estimated, as follows: For the quarter commencing July 1st, 1878, actual expenditures, $73,344,573.27, for the remaining three quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at $166,755,426.73 making the total expenditures $2,401,000.00, and leaving an estimated surplus of the revenue for the year ending June 30, 1879, of $244,000.00.

The total receipts during the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1880, estimated according to existing laws, will be $264,500,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $236,320,412.68, leaving a surplus of $28,179,587.32 for that year.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In the foregoing statements of expenditures, actual and estimated, no amount is allowed for the sinking funds provided for by the act approved February 25, 1862, which requires that one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year to be set apart as a sinking fund. There has been, however, a substantial compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms the public debt should have been reduced between 1862 and the close of the fiscal year $518,361,806.28 The actual reduction of the ascertained debt in that period has been $720,614,739.61, being in excess of the reduction required by the sinking fund act of $103,282,933.33. The amount of the public debt less cash in the treasury November 1, 1878, was $2,024,200,083.18, a reduction since the same date, last year, of $23,150,617.39.

REFUNDING THE DEBT.

The progress made during the last year in refunding the public debt at lower rates of interest is very gratifying. The amount of 4 per cent. bonds sold during the present year prior to Nov. 23, 1878, is $100,270,900, and 6 per cent. bonds, commonly known as 5:20's, to an equal amount have been or will be redeemed as calls mature. It has been the policy of the department to place the 4 per cent. bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities. The secretary of the treasury recommends that the law be so modified that small sums may be invested and that through the post offices or other agents of the government, the freest opportunity may be given in all parts of the country for such investments. The best mode suggested is that the department be authorized to issue certificates of deposit of the denomination of ten dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 3:65 per cent. per annum, convertible at any time within one year after their issue into 4 per cent. bonds, authorized by the refunding act, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent to the treasury by mail, or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regulation, would enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into an interest bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds.

The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was $52,689,980; the coinage of silver dollars, under the act passed July 28, 1878, amounted, on the 23d of Nov., 1878, to $19,814,550, of which amount $4,984,947 are in circulation, and the balance, $14,829,603, is still in the possession of the government.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

With views unchanged with regard to the act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the secretary faithfully to execute the law, and to afford a fair trial to the measure. In the present financial condition of the country I am persuaded that the welfare of legitimate business and industry of every description will best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in the existing financial legislation. Let it be understood, that, during the coming year, the business of the country will be undisturbed by interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthful and enduring revival of business prosperity. Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the boundless resources of our country have a fair opportunity. and relief from present difficulties will surely follow.

OUR ARMY.

The report of the secretary of war shows that the army has been well and economically supplied that our small force has been actively employed, and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. The morale of the army has improved, and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year. The secretary recommends that a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lieutenant Henry H. Benner, who lost his life by yellow fever while in command of the steamer J. M. Chambers, sent with supplies for the relief of the sufferers in the South from that disease.

The establishment of the annuity scheme, for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the paymaster-general; the adoption, by Congress, of a plan for the publication of the records of the war of the rebellion, now being prepared for that purpose. The increase of the extra per diem of soldier teachers employed in post schools, and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts; the repeal or amendment of the act of June 18, 1878 forbidding the use of the army as a posse comitatus or otherwise for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of Congress; the passage of a joint resolution of Congress legalizing the issues of rations, tents and medicine which were made for the relief of sufferers from yelow fever; that provision be made for the erection of a fire proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records, now constantly exposed to destruction by fire. These recommendations are all recommended to your favorable consideration.

THE NAVY.

The report of the secretary of the navy showes that the navy has improved during the last fiscal year. Work has been done on seventy-five vessels, ten of which have been thoroughly repaired and made ready for sea. Two others are in rapid progress toward completion. The total expenditures of the year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were $17,468,392.65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, exclusive of these deficiencies, were $13,306,914.09 or $797,199.18 less than those of the previous year, and $4,928,677.74 less than the expenses including the deficiencies. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are $14,562,381.45, exceeding the appropriations of the present year only $83,949.75, which excess is occasioned by the demands of the naval academy and the marine corps.

As explained in the secretary's report the appropriations for the present fiscal year are $14,528,431.70, which, in the opinion of the secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the department during the year. The amount drawn from the treasury from July 1 to November 1, 1878, is $4,740,544.14, of which $70,980.75 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period $4,669,563.36 or $620,899.24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The department of the postmaster-general embraces a detailed statement of the operations of the postoffice department. The expenditures of that department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, was $34,165,084.49 The receipts, including sales of stamps, were $29,277.516.95. The sum of $190,436.90, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to preceeding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year eeding June 30, 1878, are estimated at $365,719.00; and the receipts, from all sources, at $20,664,023.90, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the treasury of $5,907,876.10.

The report calls attention to the fact that the compensation of postmasters of railroads for carrying the mail is regulated by law and that the failure of Congress to appropriate the amount required for these purposes does not relieve the government of responsibility, but necessarily increases the deficiency bills, which Congress will be called upon to pass.

In providing for the postal service the following questions are presented: Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its revenues, or should such rates of postage be established as will make the department self sustaining?

Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way?

Should the number of post routes be diminished?

Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenue or diminish the expenses of the postal service?

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS.

The international postal congress, which met at Paris May 1, 1878, and continued in session until June 4th of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all the civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention to take the place of the treaty concluded at Berne, Oct. 9, 1874, which goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1879, between the countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved by and with the consent of the President, August 13, 1878. A synopsis of this universal postal convention will be found in the report of the postmaster general, and the full text in the appendix thereto. In its origin the postal union comprised twenty-three countries, having a population of 350,000,000 of people. On the first of April next, it will comprise forty-three countries and colonies with a population of more than 650,000,000 of people and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute in fact as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a universal union, regulating upon a uniform basis of cheap postage rates, the postal interests between all civilized nations.

Some embarrassment has arisen out of the conflict between the customs laws of this country and the provision of the postal convention in regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to devise some means of reconciling the difficulties which have thus been created, so as to do justice to all parties involved.

COURT BUSINESS.

The business of the supreme court and of courts in many of the circuits was increased to such an extent during past years, that additional legislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors, which is thus occasioned. The encumbered condition of these dockets is presented anew in the report of the attorney-general, and the remedy suggested is earnestly urged for Congressional action. The creation of additional circuit judges, as proposed, would afford a complete remedy, and would involve an expense, at the present rate of salaries, of not more than $60,000 a year.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The annual reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian affairs, present an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes and of that branch of the public service which ministers to their interests. While the conduct of the Indians generally has been orderly and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have occurred which were deplorable in their character, but remained happily confined to a comparatively small number of Indians. The discontent among the Bannocks, which led first to some acts of violence on the part of some members of the tribe and finally to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an insufficiency of food on the reservation and this insufficiency to have been owing to the inadequacy of the appropriations made by Congress to the wants of the Indians at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pursuit by the troops of the United States, and several engagements, the hostile Indians were reduced to subjection and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as prisoners. In this connection I desire to call attention to the recommendation made by the secretary of the interior that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the executive to be used with proper accountability at discretion in sudden emergencies of the Indian service.

The other case of disturbance was that of a band of Northern Cheyennes, who suddenly left their reservation, in the Indian territory, and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Nebraska, in the direction of their old hunting grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompanying the report of the secretary of the interior it appears that this disorderly band was as fully supplied with the necessaries of life as the 4,700 other Indians who remained quietly on their reservation, and that the disturbance was caused by men of a restless and mischievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of the band have surrendered to the military authorities, and it is a gratifying fact that when some of them had taken refuge in the camp of the Red Cloud Sioux, with whom they had been in friendly relations, the Sioux held them as prisoners, and readily gave them up to the officers of the United States, thus giving new proof of a loyal spirit, which, alarming rumors to the contrary, notwithstanding, they had uniformly shown ever since the wishes they expressed at the council of September, 1877, had been complied with.

MOUNTED INDIAN AUXILIARIES.

Both the secretary of the interior and the secretary of war unite in the recommendation that provision be made by Congress for the organization of a corps of mounted "Indian auxiliaries." to be under the control of the army, and to be used for the purpose of keeping the Indians on their reservations, and preventing and repressing disturbance on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under the government, it being a matter of experience that Indians in our service, almost without exception, are faithful in the performance of duties assigned to them. Such an organization would materially aid the army in the accomplishment of a task for which its numerical strength is sometimes found insufficient. But while the employment of force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, a wise preparation should be made to that end, greater reliance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called the Indian problem.

It may be very difficult and require much patient effort to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life, but experience shows that it is not impossible Many of the tribes which are now quiet and orderly and self-supporting, were once as savage as any that at present roam over the plains or in the mountains of the far West, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influence. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States, but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty, it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agriculturists or herdsmen, and feel an interest in property, will thenceforth cease to be a warlike and disturbing element.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

It is also a well authenticated fact that Indians are apt to be peaceable and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know from the expressions of Indians themselves and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increasing desire even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs touching the experiment recently inaugurated in taking fifty Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes, to the Hampton Normal Agricultural institute in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the officer, charged with the selection of those children, might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him, had it been possible to make provision for them. I agree with the secretary of the interior in saying that "the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians."

INDIAN TRANSFER.

The question whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses at thel ast session of Congress that portion which provided for the continuation of the Hot Springs commission was omitted. As the commission had completed the work of taking testimony on the many conflicting claims, the suspension of their labors before determining the rights of claimants threatened for a time to embarrass the interests, not only of the government, but also of a large number of the citizens of Hot Springs who were waiting for final action on their claims before making contemplated improvements. In order to prevent serious difficulties which were apprehended, and at the solicitation of many leading citizens of Hot Springs, and others interested in the welfare of the town, the secretary of the interior was authorized to request the late commissioners to take charge of the records of their proceedings, and to perform such work as could properly be done by them under such circumstances to facilitate the further adjudication of the claims at an early day, and to procure the status of the claimants, until their right should be finally determined. The late commissioners complied with that request, and report that the testimony in all the cases has been written out examined. briefed and so arranged as to facilitate an early settlement as authorized by law. It is recommended that the requisite authority be given at as early a date in the session as possible, and that a fair compensation be allowed the late commissioners for the expense incurred and labor performed by them since the 25th of June last.

TIMBER THIEVES.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendation made by the secretary of the interior with regard to the preservation of timber on the public lands of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of the first duties of the government. The department of the interior should, therefore, be enabled by sufficient appropriations to enforce the laws in that respect. But the matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, especially in the mountainous districts where the rocky steppes once denuded of their trees will remain so forever. There, the injury once done cannot be repaired. I fully concur with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that for this reason legislation touching public timber in the mountainous States and Territories of the West should be especially well considered, and that existing laws in which the destruction of forests is not sufficiently guarded against should be speedily modified. A general law concerning this important subject appears to me to be matter of urgent necessity.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

From the organizations of the government the importance of encouraging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural productions has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of Congress and the people, as the surest and readiest means of increasing our substantial and enduring prosperity. The words of Washington are as applicable to-day as when, in his eighth annual message, he said: "It is not to be doubted, that, with reference, either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance." In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse, and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and difusing information and enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids to encourage and assist the spirit of discovery and improvement, this species of establishment, contributing doubly to the increase of improvement by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results everywhere of individual skill and observation and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly hath shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefit.

The great preponderance of the agricultural over any other interest in the United States entitles it to all the consideration claimed for it by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States is engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United States for the year 1878 is estimated at $3,000,000,000. The exports of agricultural products for the year 1877, as appears from the report of the bureau of statistics, was $524,000,000. The great extent of our country, with its diversity of soil and climate, enables us to produce within our own borders, and by our own labor, not only the necessaries, but most of the luxuries that are consumed in civilized countries. Yet, notwithstanding our advantage of soil, climate and inter-communication, it appears, from the statistical statements in the report of the commissioner of agriculture, that we import annually from foreign lands may millions of dollars worth of agricultural products, which could be raised in our own country.

Numerous questions arise in the practice of advanced agriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals and are a just and proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in toher business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated and unproductive territory, wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage by every proper and legitimate means the occupation and tillage of the soil.

The efforts of the department of agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultural industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration and assistance, by such appropriations of money and enlargement of facilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and development of this important interest.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN TRANSIT.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies, specially interested in the subject, has recently met at Baltimore, and facts developed. both in regard to ruelties to animals, and the effect of such cruelties upon public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses

EDUCATION.

The report of the commissioner of the bureau of education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country in all the interests committed to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common school system in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet allowed. To education, more than to any other agency, we are to look as the resource for the advancement of the people in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplementing with national aid the local systems of education in the several States.

LIBRARY ACCOMMODATIONS.

Adequate accommodations for the great library, which is outgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the Capitol, should be provided without further delay. This valuable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copy-right system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress, to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase, even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and enlarge its usefulness.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The appeal of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution for means to organize an exhibit and make available for the public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the national museum, I heartily recommend to your favorable consideration.

THE HEALTH OF CAPITOLIANS.

The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river front of the city of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the national capital, both temporary and permanent, that the lowlands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition these flats obstruct the drainage of the city and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river by restricting and consequently deepening its channel, and is also of importance when considered in connection with the extension of the public ground and the enlargement of the park west and south of the Washington monument.

WASHINGTON HARBOR.

The report of the board of survey heretofore ordered by act of Congress on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown, is respectfully commended to consideration.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

The report of the canvass of the district of Columbia, presents a detailed statement of the affairs of the district. The relative expenditures by the United States and the district, for local purposes, is contrasted, showing that the expenditures by the people of the district. greatly exceeded those of the general government. The exhibit is made in connection with estimates for the requisite repair of the defective pavements and sewers of the city, which is a work of immediate necessity, and in the same connection a plan is presented for the permanent funding of the outstanding securities of the district. The benevolent reformatory and penal institutions of the district are entitled to the favorable attention of Congress. The reform school needs additional buildings and teachers. Appropriations, which will place all of these institutions in a condition to become models of usefulness and beneficence, will be regarded by the country as liberality wisely bestowed.

The commissioners with evident justice request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the district in the donation of land for the support of the public schools and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the various States and Territories of the United States, may be extended to the District of Columbia. The commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the depots and switching tracks of the several railroads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommendations and suggestions contained in the report will, I trust, receive the careful consideration of Congress.

Sufficient time has perhaps not yet elapsed since the re-organization of the government of district under the recent legislation of Congress for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful operation, but the practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new government may well urge upon Congress the wisdom of its continuance without essential modification until by actual experience its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Dec. 2, 1878.

Doctor and Theologian.

In the same town with a very orthodox divine, Rev. Dr. Emmons, lived the very unorthodox and Universalist physician, Dr. Bugbee. One morning they chanced to meet upon the highway. "Good-morning, doctor," said the physician, reining in his horse. The theologian rereturned the salutation, and the physician continued: "I had a remarkable dream. I dreamed that I died and went straight to hell." The follower of Calvin smiled approvingly, as though that denouement was just what might have been expected. "I knocked at the door, not doubting that I should be promptly admitted; but you can judge of my surprise when the door keeper said to me, 'You can't come in, for we are expecting Dr. Emmons every minute, and when he gets here we shall have our hands full.'" Without another word the hard-headed physician pricked up his horse and rode on.

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Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The secretary of the navy, in his annual report, says: There are now in commission twenty-eight cruising ships, one steamboat and five sailing vessels, all in condition for active service except the Gettysburg. There are six vessels, including one monitor, which can be made ready for sea in a few months. Besides, there are thirteen more needing expensive repairs; but all can be put in thorough condition with present appropriations, and those asked for the next fiscal year. In case of necessity ninety-one vessels of all classes, including monitors, can be put in service. The secretary submitted the following estimates, with the remark that the department has not felt itself justified in going beyond the estimates of the last fiscal year:

Pay of navy	$ 7,350,000
Pay of civil establishment in navy yards	189,999
Ordnance and torpedo corps	273,000
Coal, hemp, and equipment	800,000
Navigation and navigation supplies	104,500
Hydrographic work	46,000
Naval observatory, nautical almanac	43,800
Repairs and preservation of vessels	1,500,000
Steam machinery, tools, etc	800,000
Provisions for navy	1,200,000
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories	50,000
Surgeons' necessaries and naval hospital fund	95,000
Contingent expenses of department and bureaus	105,000
Naval academy	186,694
Support of marine corps	862,378
Naval asylum at Philadelphia	60,809
Maintenance of yards and docks	440,000
Repairs, etc., of navy yard	375,000
Total	$14,562,381

From the tables contained in the report, it will, the secretary of war says, be seen that the total estimates of the last fiscal year, including the amount appropriated for deficiencies of previous years, were $17,468,392. After deducting the deficiencies of 1877 and 1878, which were $4,161,478, the amount chargeable to the expenditures of the year was $13,306,914, which was $767,199 less than the actual expenses of the previous year, and $4,928,677 less than the expenditures, including deficiencies, that year, and $4,680,430 less than the expenditures of the year ended June 30, 1876. Secretary Thompson discusses the relation of the navy to commerce, and says: "Our rapidly increasing exports have demonstrated that this country must become the greatest producing country in the world. The area of our improved lands is annually enlarging, keeping pace with our rapidly increasing population, and giving assurance that the surplus of our agricultural and manufacturing products will become correspondingly greater every year. The consequent skill of our manufacturers, artisans and laborers, will in the future of our history be called into further requisition, and as experience has shown that no nation can afford to have its commerce unguarded upon the seas, the duty of protecting ours is now greater and more urgent than it has ever been before." The secretary shows our dependency upon foreign nations for the transportation of our surplus productions to the markets of the world, and says: "If this condition of affairs is to continue, our industrial interests must be left to suffer still further injury. Our iron and coal and timber will decrease in value, the enormous freights we now pay will continue to press upon producers, our surplus exports, our merchant vessels, will in the end be entirely driven from the sea. If, on the other hand, the government shall adopt such measures as shall put the country in a position to reap the full benefits of its commercial enterprise, and secure the profits of our own carrying trade which properly belongs to us, by means of such fostering care as the national government alone has power to give, then our navy should have such strength and character given to it that it will be able to furnish protection to our commerce wheresoever it may be needed." The remainder of the report is devoted largely to the account of the condition of the various navy yards of the country, the naval academy and torpedo service, suggestions regarding training schools for boys, etc.

Report of Third Auditor of Treasury.

The annual report of Horace Austin, third auditor of the treasury, has been submitted to Secretary Schurz. The duty of the third auditor is to examine and adjust all accounts relating to the army, claims for lost horses, accounts for unpaid pensions, and State war claims. The report shows that 19,446 accounts and claims remained on hand June 30, 1877 and that 13 745 were received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878. Of these claims 12,533 amounting to $46 615,237.23 were settled and [illegible] involving $29,138,517.65, remain unsettled. Referring to the army pension division of his office, the auditor says:

"The numerous changes in the laws, the restoration, increasing, and transferring of pensioners from one agency to another, increase the amount of labor to be performed, and require constant watchfulness to prevent erroneous payments. By executive order dated May 7, 1877, the number of pension agencies was reduced from fifty-eight to eighteen from and after July 1, 1877. This consolidation saved the government this fiscal year $142,749.72 in compensation, and the expenses of consolidation, ordered by the commissioner and approved by the secretary of the interior, thus far amounts to $8,798.17."

The amount appropriated to pay army pensions for the year ended June 30, 1878, was $28,000,000, and the amount actually paid was as follows:

Army pensions	$26,020,067 65
Army pensions under bills recommended by commissioner	8,798 18
Compensation	92,953 70
Fees on vouchers	208,190 50
Fees for surgeons	231,658 26
Miscellaneous audited accounts	6,819 71
Unexpended balances in agents' hands	357,494 14
Total	$26,955,982 13

The unexpended balances are to be refunded. The number of pensioners recorded is 13,341; of these 10,662 have had their pensions increased and 882 are on the restored list. Thirty-seven clerks and two copyists were employed in the office last year, being three clerks less than during the previous year. Under the head of needed legislation, the auditor says:

"The necessity for a fund for special investigation of claims, and authority to cause the production of witnesses and papers before the accounting officers in doubtful cases, is becoming more and more pressing. In many cases I have been convinced that a slight expenditure would probably protect the government from unjust demands. But unless fraud is so apparent as to justify placing the case in the hands of the law officers for criminal prosecution, the investigation must be limited to such as can be made without expense, by aid of the files, records and accounts, and such investigation often entirely fails to establish the fact of the non-liability of the government, or so corroborate the ex-parte evidence produced by the claimant as to free the case from doubt, or to make the payment of the claim safe for the government.

In an account of a large funeral in Boston lately the writer remarked that "reserved seats were filled by mourners during the rites." Judge of his astonishment upon reading what the printer had transformed the sentence into: "Preserved meats were spilled by mourners during three fights.

THE DRIVE WELL.

Address to the People of the State.

The time has come when to submit longer to the extortions of the company controlling the "drive-well" patent without using all legitimate means of resistance, "ceases to be virtue." Our people are peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and have no wish to ignore any lawful and just demands upon them; nor would the real collection of a reasonable royality upon the Green patent have caused hardly a ripple on the surface of our every day life, but for the evident disposition of those controlling this pattent to take every possible advantage of the public sense of security in the ownership of property that all had once paid for, to impose upon us fees and costs that are at once needless and grievous to be borne. In the general expectation that agents would call upon them, in due time, or at least make a formal demand before entering suit, hundreds of honest people with scanty means have been sued, and aggravating costs and charges superadded to a royalty which, in itself, is more than sufficient to make the agents immensely rich at the general expense. They have refused to receive simply their original claims, with all legal costs added, but have demanded and are now demanding such an amount from each well owner as shocks and outrages all sense of right and justice, so that their methods have well become obnoxious to the charge of downright extortion and robbery.

Under these circumstances, and with the added force that recent evidence of driven wells existing for many years before Green claims to even have had a conception of his "idea," can give to our cause, we appeal to that sense of justice and that hatred of wrong which are said to be innate in all mankind, for aid by money and influence so far as each person is able, to contest the pretended claims of the oppressors and to carry a case to the supreme court of our country for final decision, firmly believing that high and impartial tribunal will afford us protection, and reverse the local decisions under cover of which our communities are now being shorn and despoiled in the interests of greedy sharpers.

We hope that local societies will be formed everywhere, funds collected and forwarded at once (or within two weeks) to the secretary of our State association at St. Paul, for deposit with Horace Thompson, president First National bank, who will act as custodian of this money. By the rules of the association the executive committee will have control of the funds collected, and if not used for the purpose specified it will be returned to the donors. Send remittances by draft or postoffice orders.

The executive committee is at present composed of one member of each town or county society now organized, and they will meet for business upon call of the president and secretary when necessary. Each additional society will be entitled to one member. Further details on application to Major Thos. P. Wilson, president of the association, at St. Paul, to L P. Fluke, secretary, Farmington, or to either one of the executive committee. The secretary, Mr. Fluke, will be in St. Paul during the next four or five weeks attending to this business, and should be addressed there.

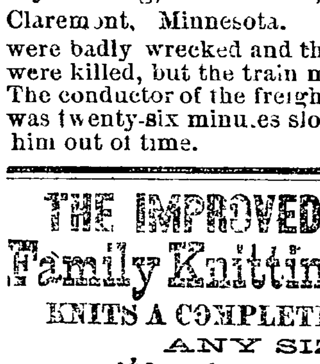
Per order of the Association.

J. W. EMERY, Farmington,
Z. B. CLARK, Benson,
G. C. BURT, Mankato,
Committee on Address.

Dec. 2, 1878.

The regular passenger train, bound west, on the Winona & St. Peter railroad, collided with a freight at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, the 4th inst, two miles west of Claremont, Minnesota. Both locomotives were badly wrecked and three head of cattle were killed, but the train men escaped injury. The conductor of the freight claims his watch was twenty-six minutes slow, and thus threw him out of time.

THE IMPROVED ARMOUR
Family Knitting-Machine
KNITS A COMPLETE STOCKING
ANY SIZE.



Also,
Double-Striped MITTENS, and a Great Variety of FANCY WORK.

Price $40.

But to introduce our machine into all parts of the country, we have determined to sell

Two Sample Machines only in each county, for

$19 Each.

The number will be limited, as each sale at the low price is simply to introduce the machine.

AGENTS wanted to [illegible]

Order early, and secure one. This machine was awarded First Prize at New York and Ohio State Fairs last year; also at several County Fairs.

Address ARMOUR KNITTING-MACHINE CO Watertown, New York

Full instructions for operating accompany machine. The ordering of two machines secures county agency.

CATARRH

Of Ten Years' Duration. The Discharges Thick, Bloody, and of Foul Odor. Senses of Smell and Taste Wholly Gone. Entirely Cured by

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Messrs Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I feel compelled to acknowledge to you the great benefit SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE has been to me. For ten years I have been afflicted with this loathsome disease, and especially in the winter time has it been most severe. The discharge has been thick and bloody, emitting a foul odor so bad that my presence in a room with others was very offensive [illegible] after [illegible] the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE I was not troubled with it at all. My senses of taste and smell, which were wholly gone, have now fully returned, and my general health is much improved. Yours,
MELBOURNE H. FORD.
Short-Hand Writer.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 3, 1875.

LATER.

Gentlemen: The package of SANFORD'S CURE arrived here to-night all right. I don't know what I should have done if it had not been for this remedy. I have tried Nasal Douches and everything else, and although I have been able to stop the offensive discharge, I have not been able to recover my senses of taste and smell until I tried SANFORD'S CURE. You can refer any one you choose to me, and I will cheerfully inform them in detail as to the benefit the remedy has been to me. Yours.
MELBOURNE H. FORD.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Nov. 15, 1876.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Not only promptly arrests the corroding discharges in Catarrh, but, by sympathetic action, it restores to sound health all the organs of the head that have become affected by it, and exhibit any of the following affections:—

Defective Eyesight, Inflamed and Mattery Eyes, Painful and Watery Eyes, Loss of Hearing, Earache, Neuralgia of the Ear, Discharges from the Ear, Ringing Noises in the Head, Dizziness, Nervous Headache, Pains in the Temples, Loss of the Senses of Taste and Smell, Elongation of the Uvula, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Putrid Sore Throat, Tickling or Hacking Cough, Bronchitis, and Bleeding of the Lungs.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions, carefully prepared in a cloth case for small case. Price $1. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

AN Electro-Galvanic Battery, combined with a highly Medicated Plaster, forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other Plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old Plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they CURE. They

Relieve Affections of the Chest.
Relieve Affections of the Lungs.
Relieve Affections of the Heart.
Relieve Affections of the Liver.
Relieve Affections of the Spleen.
Relieve Affections of the Kidneys.
Relieve Affections of the Spine.
Relieve Affections of the Nerves.
Relieve Affections of the Muscles.
Relieve Affections of the Joints.
Relieve Affections of the Bones.
Relieve Affections of the Sinews.

No matter what may be the extent of your suffering, try one of these Plasters. Relief is *instantaneous*, a fact supported by hundreds of testimonials in our possession. Bear in mind that the most important discoveries in pharmacy date back less than ten years, and that combinations of gums and essences of plants and shrubs are herein united with Electricity to form a curative Plaster, in soothing, healing, and strengthening properties as far superior to all other Plasters heretofore in use as the scientific physician is to the horse-leech.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to call for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER lest you get some worthless imitation. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

DO NOT FAIL to send for our Catalogue. It contains prices and description of most every article in general use, and is valuable to ANY PERSON contemplating the purchase of any article for Personal, Family or Agricultural use. We have done a large trade the past season in the remote parts of the Territories, and have, with few exceptions, exceeded the expectations of the purchaser, many claiming to have made a saving of 40 to 60 per cent. We mail these CATALOGUES TO ANY ADDRESS, FREE, UPON APPLICATION. We sell our goods to all mankind at wholesale prices in quantities to suit. Reference, First National Bank, Chicago.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,
Original Grange Supply House,
227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

20 Chromo Cards (perfect beauties) with name, 10c. Outfit, 10c. TURNER CARD CO., Ashland, Mass.

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME, Oct., 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir:—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,
ALBERT CROOKER.
Firm of A. Crooker & Co, Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

VEGETINE
Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood,

The blood in this disease, is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very, important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists. Try it and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots* and *Herbs*.

'VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT

SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE, I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly.
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE
Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.
Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

CHICAGO,
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS
LINE.

That portion of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway between Chicago and Elroy (via Madison), and the West Wisconsin Railway between Elroy and St. Paul, to Minneapolis, form a single line between Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis. This line will hereafter be known as the

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

It is the ONLY LINE between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Chicago that passes through Hudson, Eau Clare, Black River Falls, Elroy and Madison, and

is the Only Line

that runs on any of its trains the celebrated

Pullman Palace Cars.

All trains on this great route run through without change of cars. Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars are run on its trains.

All Express trains on this route are equipped with Westinghouse Patent Air Brakes and Miller's Patent Safety Platform and Couplers—The Most Perfect Protection against Accidents known.

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The smooth, well ballasted and perfect tract of Steel Rails, the celebrated Pullman Palace cars, the Perfect Telegraph system of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangement for running through cars between Chicago and all points West, North and North-west, secure to passengers all the comforts in Modern Railway Travelling.

If you wish the Best Travelling Accommodations, you will buy your tickets by this route, and will take no other.

All ticket agents can sell you through tickets and check usual baggage free by this line.

Passengers for Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cairo and all

POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

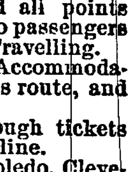
should buy their tickets via

Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis

Line. Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Baltimore & Ohio, Michigan Central, Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points East and Southeast, and with the Chicago & Alten and Illinois Central for all points South.

New York Office, No. 445 Broadway, Boston, Office, No. 5. State Street: St. Paul Ticket offices Corner Third and Jackson Streets, and at depot on Sibley street; Minneapolis Ticket offices, No. 3 Nicollett House Block, and St. Paul & Pacific depot; Chicago ticket offices, 62 Clark street, under Sherman House, 74 Canal, corner Madison street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal streets: Wells street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

F B CLARK, G P A W W R'y St Paul.
W. A. STENNETT, Gen. Pas. Ag't. Chicago.



SMITH'S EAGLE CLAW. The most ingenious device ever invented for catching all kinds of fish or game. Easy to set, sure to any bait, and can be used everywhere. Nothing can escape until released and this once springs the hook. Unequalled, recommended by sportsmen. Sample, by mail, 35 cents. Send stamp for illustrated circular. Agents wanted. EAGLE CLAW CO., 113 Sansom St., Phila.

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TERMS $3.00 PER DAY.
Army Headquarters.

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JOBBERS IN
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
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PAPER.

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Mail Orders receive prompt attention and prices guaranteed to be the lowest in the West.

MATHES, GOOD & SCHURMEIR,
MERCHANT TAILORS!
The Latest
AND
BEST OF STYLES.

This House has a large and complete stock of Cloths and Cassimeres always on hand. It will be to the intetest of the buyer to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

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CLARK HOUSE—Corner Fourth Street and Hennepin Ave., two blocks from the Academy of Music. Only first class Two Dollar House. New, Elegantly furnished, and situated in the finest portion of the City.

JOHN C. OSWALD,
Wholesale Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS &
CIGARS.
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Northern Pacific R. R.
1878 Summer Arrangement. 1878.
TAKE THE
Custer Route
TO THE
BLACK HILLS.
Thro' Express Trains
FROM
ST. PAUL to BISMARCK,
DAILY.

Making close connections at ST. PAUL with trains from CHICAGO and all points south.

No Delay! Continuous Run!

Connects at St. Paul with all trains East and South; at Minneapolis with all trains from that city; at St. Cloud with all trains for Melrose and the Sauk Valley; at Brainerd all trains make close connections to and from Duluth and to and from the West and South.

Close connection with Lake Steamers at Duluth; St. Paul trains at N. P. Junction; St. Paul & Pacific Railroad trains at Glyndon for Fisher's, Fort Garry and the British Possessions, via steamers of Red River Transportation Co.; at Moorhead, Minn., and Fargo, D. T., with steamers for Fort Garry, Pembina, and all points on the Red River; at Bismarck with steamers to all points north and south on the Missouri River, including Standing Rock, Forts Rice, Berthold, Carroll, Helena, Benton, and other points in Montana; also with N. W. Stage and Express Co.'s line to Deadwood City and all points in the Black Hills.

Dated April 7, 1878.

H. E. SARGENT,
General Manager, St. Paul.
G. G. SANBORN, Gen'l Frt and Ticket Agt., St. Paul.
H. A. TOWNE, Superintendent, Brainerd.

CHICAGO,
Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST
—AND IN EVERY RESPECT—
Best ROUTE from
St. Paul to Chicago.

It traverses a finer country, with grander scenery, and connects more business centres and pleasure resorts than any other Northwestern Line.

It is the ONLY THROUGH LINE VIA MILWAUKEE, the Commercial Metropolis of Wisconsin.

It is the only Northwestern Line connecting in same Depot in Chicago, with any of the great Eastern or Southern lines, and is the most conveniently located with reference to any depot, hotel or place of business in that city

It is the only line running its own Palace Sleeping Cars from the Northwest into Chicago, or from Chicago to the Northwest.

It is the ONLY LINE using the WESTINGHOUSE IMPROVED AUTOMATIC AIR BRAKE, and the said Brake is on all Passenger Trains.

It uses the Miller Patent Platform and Coupler.

It has a perfect steel rail track, thoroughly ballasted.

It makes sure connections in Chicago with all roads running East, South and West, and with Central of Iowa. St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, for St. Louis, Texas and Kansas Points; and makes close connections at St. Paul with Northern Pacific trains.

Tickets from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Chicago are good either via Hastings, Red Wing, Winona, La Crosse, (the famed Mississippi River Division,) Sparta, Kilbourn, Watertown, or via Owatonna, Faribault, Austin, McGregor, Prairie du Chien and Madison.

ST. PAUL DEPOT, corner Jackson Street and Levee. CITY OFFICE, 118 East Third Street, corner Jackson street.

J. A. CHANDLER, General Agent.
CHAS. THOMPSON, Ticket Agent.
WM. G. SWAN, Gen. Freight Ag't.
A. V. H. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Ag't.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Ticket Agent Bismarck, D. T.

WELCH'S HOTEL,
DEADWOOD, BLACK HILLS
First Class in every particular. New and Elegantly Furnished.
CERTAINLY THE BEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.
Headquarters for Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota People.
E. WELCH & CO., Proprietors.
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PARKIN & WHALEN,
GENERAL COMMISSION.
Dealers in
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, PRODUCE,
FRUITS, &C.
BISMARCK, D. T.

PIANOS! ORGANS!
SHEET MUSIC,
VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS, STRINGS, BANJOS, and everything in the Music line.
The Only Wholesale Music House in Minnesota.
DYER & HOWARD
96 East Third St. : : : : ST. PAUL.
PIANOS 7 Octave, Latest Improved, Warranted Five Years, for $250. Sold on easy monthly payments.
The Celebrated
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
In the finest cases ever put on the market. Sold on low prices or Rented until the rent pays.
CATALOGUES AND INFORMATION SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

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The Bismarck Tribune.

BY HUNTLEY & JEWELL.

[illegible] RATES:

WEEKLY, [illegible] $2 [illegible]

[illegible] 75

[illegible] RATES:

Transient [illegible] $1 [illegible] insertion [illegible] at [illegible]

Local [illegible] first insertion [illegible] cents per [illegible] for each subsequent [illegible]

[illegible] inch, three months, $5; 2½ [illegible] $10; 5 inches, $15; 10 inches [illegible] $30.

[illegible] four lines or less, per annum [illegible] lines, $2.50.

L[illegible] notices, 10 cents per line each insertion.

O[illegible] poetry, $1 per line.

All [illegible] for Advertising will be collected monthly.

BISMARCK, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1878.

THERE were fifteen homicides in the Hills during the past year and only one conviction for murder.

A. J. CLARK has sold his newspaper outfit for a newspaper at Wadena and has retired on the glory won.

DR. C. W. MYER will spend the winter in Washington laboring for the creation of the territory of Lincoln.

As the paper on which this is printed did not arrive until this (Monday) evening, THE TRIBUNE considers it a sufficient excuse for being late this week.

STAGE robberies have become so frequent on the southern routes to the Black Hills that they have ceased to attract attention. Another heavy one last week is reported.

THE small pox scare at Grand Forks is ended. The scare was a bad one—the disease did not prevail to any alarming extent except in the minds of the people of neighboring towns.

ELSEWHERE in THE TRIBUNE will be found the President's annual message, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, also of the Secretary of the Navy and the third auditor of the Treasury. The reader can draw his own conclusions.

THE mule whacker who runs the Jamestown *Alert* takes exceptions to THE TRIBUNE's playful allusions to his capacity for blundering and frantically calls whoa! He promises cheerful obedience, however, in future so THE TRIBUNE kindly consents.

THEY had to import material to start a grave yard at Fargo.—*Collinsville* (Ill.) *Democrat*.

The material was the Fargo *Republican*, and experienced undertakers claim that, apart from its odor, it is superior to any article yet devoted to such an enterprise.

JUDGE BENNETT's majority is 1,946. Burleigh gives a larger Democratic majority than any other county in the territory. The God-forsaken people of Grant County, however, are to be pitied. There was not a Democratic vote in a poll of 66. In Brule the entire vote was Democratic.

THE *Herald* says the Yankton Land Office, it is rumored, may be removed to Kampeska, and the Springfield office to Hilltown, Rockport or Firesteel. Another district should be created in Northern Dakota with head quarters at Grand Forks for the accommodation of the lower Red River people.

THE President, in his message, favors the further organization of mounted young Indian auxiliaries or cavalrymen to be under the control of the army for the purpose of playing the watch-dog on the "old men" and keep them at home. Rutherfraud seems to be in ignorance of the fact that it is the young men who are restless and need watching.

It is enquired by the editor of the Fargo *Independent*, "Will the befuddled representative of the Metropolitan (?) BISMARCK TRIBUNE tell us where he was schooled in the art of taking notes?" Certainly: In Fargo, where, by the way, some of the notes of the *Independent* man were taken, and his paper sold out for non payment. Ask us a hard one.

IT is now believed that Blaine was afraid God would hear and answer the prayer of the Chaplain of the house and senate for peace and harmony between the North and the South, and so undertook to take advantage of the situation by stirring up the animals at once. Without trouble between the North and the South Blaine's occupation would be gone.

IN apologizing for its nasty screed on the editor of THE TRIBUNE, the Jamestown *Alert* says its vulgarity was in fun, and not in earnest. The apology is accepted, but the *Alert* may some day learn that these fine discriminations between good humored nastiness and nastiness in earnest, were not contemplated by the laws prescribing punishment for sending obscene matter through the mails.

THE Mexican dollar is now received at only ninety cents at the banks and at the principal business houses. The trade dollar is also rated at ninety cents and the Canada bills are likely, also, soon to be discounted because they are redeemable in silver. Congress, however, will make the trade dollar a legal tender and the trouble so far as that coin is concerned will be ended.

THERE is considerable of a kick on the part of him who edits the Fargo *Independent*, because THE TRIBUNE compared some suburban editors with renegade Indians. There need be no apprehension on the part of the *Independent* man. The paragraph did not refer to him. Mean and despicable as a renegade Indian is on general principles, we are not prepared to do him the injustice suggested by the *Independent* man's conceit.

THE editor of the Mower County (Minn.) *Transcript*, being hard pressed for items, fastened a pair of bob sleds to his feet one day last week and went out with a skating party. Suffice it to say the experiment furnished two-thirds of a column for his paper, gave a physician employment for two weeks, and changed his complexion so that his creditors will never recognize him.

By a glance at the election figures in the several counties of the territory published this week it will be seen that the combined vote of Northern Dakota and the Black Hills is about the same as the vote of Southern Dakota, the difference being slightly in favor of the former. After the new apportionment for members of the legislature is made at the coming session, Southern Dakota will lose the power to control all other sections as we have in the past.—*Yankton Herald*.

Yes, the situation is changed. Yankton is no longer the territory and she may have occasion to regret the domineering spirit that she has so long entertained. The winter of Yankton's discontent may be made glorious summer for Sioux Falls if that city takes proper advantage of the situation. The capital at Sioux Falls would not be bad.

Minnesota cast 96,4[illegible]6 votes at the last election.

St. Louis is considerably excited by the temperance movement.

Another grand ball will be given at Chapin's Hall, Fargo, on Christmas Eve.

Navigation on Lake Superior is closed, and not a life has been lost during the last season.

It is said that Burlington has a hairless calf. The *Hawkeye* man when not disguised, perhaps.

The government received $16,839,116 for postage stamps during the past year, against $15,863,946 last year.

The trains now run to Winnipeg, the last spike being driven on the 4th inst., by about twenty Winnipeg ladies.

The Princess Louise, at her departure from Liverpool was presented with a copy of the daily *Post*, printed on white silk.

The first swing of the massive iron bridge at Cleveland took place Tuesday. The total weight of the bridge is 625 tons.

J. M. Bailey refused $350,000 cash for a silver lead recently discovered by him in the Black Hills. About a million of pure horn silver is said to be in sight.

Queen Victoria will soon become a great-grandmother, thanks to the eldest daughter of the crown prince of Germany, who was married in February last.

Train robbers are so plentiful on the Sioux City road, that the company have been obliged to arm the baggage and express cars with the "deadly pops."

A cabin in a secluded spot, with crucibles, etc., for the manufacture of coin or bullion, is the latest sensation in the Black Hills. The man who found it was invited to take a walk.

The latest mining excitement seems to be in the interest of the Union Pacific R. R. Exceedingly rich placers are reported to have been found on Snake river about one hundred and fifty miles southwest of Deadwood.

A new Duluth city ordinance gives the awful warning that "any cow of either sex, hereafter found sporting a bell or ringing the same within said limits shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court."

"New Haven claims the girl of the ."—*Boston Post*. "Albany has her =."—*Albany Argus*. "You ought to go and : her family."—*N. Y. Herald*. "We'll bet they would tell you to never again."—*Jackson Republic*. "What an ! for a bachelor to make."—*Mower County Transcript*. Yes, —— the girl who cut a — in that § without an ?

It is stated that during the last war 594,000 Russian soldiers passed through Roumania into Turkey. Of this immense army 58,000 were sent back by rail wounded and over 62,000 ill, 31,000 sick went home to Odessa by sea, 29,000 are still in hospitals, 31,000 were killed and their remains are now in Romanian soil, and 99,000 died from different causes in Bulgaria

Who Found It?

The Hon. Ansley Gray (of the Territorial House of Representatives) while moving from his former residence in this city to his country home about half a mile north, lost an elegantly mounted pair of deer horns. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same.

Experience of Years.

The experience of years has not detracted from the acknowledged excellence of the qualities of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, but has completely established their hold upon the tastes of all persons who love delicious flavors. They will satisfy the nicest taste.

Restaurant Bar.

Hare & Elder, opposite the Post Office, Bismarck, have put in a Restaurant Bar in connection with their sample room where hungry souls will be able to obtain relief at any hour day or night in the shape of hot coffee, oysters in any style, cold meats, etc. Wm. Buckner, or "Old Buck," of Fort Lincoln fame, will have charge of it.

We are now buying Meats, Game and Poultry from the farmers, and are selling at bottom prices.
26tf HALLETT & KEATING.

Is it Any Wonder.

In view of the immense amount of adulterated baking powders used by the masses of people in food, is it any wonder that there are diseased gums, decayed teeth and disordered digestion: To escape these evils, use Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder, the only kind made by a Physician with great care.

One Hundred Barrels Whisky.

Saloon keepers should examine this stock at the ST. LOUIS STORE.

Fine Clothing.

A large stock of boys' and youths' clothing must be sold shortly. Come and examine them at the St. Paul Branch Clothing House. 25-28

Brandies and Whiskies.

Very old and finest in the land. Bottled at ST. LOUIS STORE.

We have a car load of Choice Cider to sell by the quart, gallon, keg or barrel.
26tf HALLETT & KEATING.

A Bargain.

320 acres, one mile from the Sheridan House at ten dollars per acre.
16tf GEO. W. SWEET.

Bargain.

Four lots for sale for $88.
25tf FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

Picnic Crackers.

All grades, at ST. LOUIS STORE.

Coal Oil.

Minnesota Proof, at
20-31 A. CRISSEY'S.

For Sale.

A saloon, known as the "Tom Haggarty" saloon, at Pleasant Point, with all the bar fixtures and stock. Inquire at the saloon. JOE FOX.

Money to Loan.

On Real Estate or approved collaterals.
15tf GEO. P. FLANNERY.

Just Received.

The largest shipment of whiskies ever shipped to this city, and to be sold at ST. LOUIS STORE.

Wanted.

Six copies of THE BISMARCK TRIBUNE of date of October 10th, 1878, for which 20 cents per copy will be paid, upon their delivery to this office. 26

New Milliner Store.

Mrs. William Ives has opened a New Milliner Store on 3d street with the latest styles of Chicago Hats and Trimmings. Ladies of Bismarck and Fort Lincoln are invited to give her a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Sauer Kraut at HALLETT & KEATING's 26tf

Tobacco.

Best Lorillard plug 75 cents per pound; Durham Smoking, 65 cents; fine cut, $1 00 to $1.15.
A. CRISSEY,
20-31 Opposite Custer Hotel.

Poultry, Poultry,

ON CONSIGNMENT, and must be sold at ST. LOUIS STORE.

Well Known.

As it is known that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are not made up from chemical poisons, but natural flavors, delicate and grateful to the most cultivated palate, they are growing rapidly in popular favor. It is only necessary to try these flavors to be convinced that they are fine and pure.

Boarding.

Single meals 25 cents, or board by the week at $4.50, at J. F. Reardon's, Main Street, Bismarck, D. T. tf.

Emmons' Enterprises.

J. A. Emmons has put in an unusually large stock of Whisky—straight, Rye and Bourbon being a large item and is now better prepared than ever before to please his customers. [illegible]

Louis' Chop and Oyster House, on Fourth Street, is open day and night. 22-24

500 Barrels

Good Winter Apples at McLean & Macnider's, at $4.00 per barrels. 27-29

County Board Meeting.

A special meeting of the Board of county commissioners of Burleigh county will be held at the office of the Register of Deeds, Friday, Dec. 20th, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of transacting such business as may come before it.
J. H. RICHARDS,
County Clerk.

New Crop Lemons,
New Crop Bananas,
New Crop Oranges,
New Crop California Pears,
New crop Malaga Grapes.
26tf HALLETT & KEATING.

Winter Apples.

Leave your orders at the St. Louis Store. Two hundred barrels to arrive. 24-25

Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey.

JUST RECEIVED and warranted to be the best in the country. Open for inspection at ST. LOUIS STORE.

Choice Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton and Sausage on hand, and still at bed rock prices.
26tf HALLETT & KEATING.

No Wonder

THEY SELL GOODS. The house is jammed from cellar to garret with a large assortment of choice groceries, wines and liquors, and the goods are always as represented, at ST. LOUIS STORE.

Choice Creamery Butter, Fresh Eggs.
26tf HALLETT & KEATING.

Money to Loan.

Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers.
M. P. SLATTERY,
12m4 Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Chester A. King and Orpha E. King, his wife, mortgagors to J. W. Raymond & Co., mortgagees, bearing date the 15th day of October, A. D., 1877, whereby the said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns forever; the following described real estate situated in the County of Burleigh and Territory of Dakota, to wit: Lot number twelve (12) in Block number fifty (50) in the City of Bismarck according to the recorded plot thereof filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county, which mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred ($400) dollars with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum until paid according to the condition of two certain promissory notes bearing date the 29th day of August, A. D., 1877, of two hundred dollars each, one due thirty days from the date thereof and the other due sixty days from said date, which notes were given by the said Chester A. King to J. W. Raymond & Co. That said mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for Burleigh County, D. T., on the 25th day of October, A. D., 1877, at 4 p. m. in Book "B" of mortgages on page 14.

And whereas there is claimed to be due on said notes and mortgage at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of four hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($461.35) and twenty-five dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage in case of foreclosure as attorney fees, and that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public auction to the highest bidder which sale will be made by the sheriff of Burleigh County or his deputy at the front door of Champion Hall, on 4th Street in the City of Bismarck, the place where the District Court for said county was last held, on the 21st day of January, 1879, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said notes and mortgage together with the sum of twenty-five dollars, attorneys fees, as aforesaid, and all lawful costs and disbursements.

Dated December 9th, 1878.

J. W. RAYMOND & Co.,
Mortgagees.

Flannery & Wetherby,
Attorneys for mortgagees.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Robert Wilson, mortgagor, to Isaac Orschel, & Bro., mortgagees, bearing date the 17th of June, A. D., 1878, whereby the said mortgagor did grant, bargain, sell, and convey, unto the said mortgagees, their heirs and assigns forever, the following described real estate situated in the County of Burleigh, Territory of Dakota, to wit: Lots number twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) in Block Number forty-eight (48), on Fourth Street, in the City of Bismarck, County and Territory aforesaid; which mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of Seven Hundred and Seventy-Five (775) dollars, according to the condition of a certain promissory note bearing even date with said mortgage, payable four months after date, given by the said Robert Wilson to the said Isaac Orschel & Bro., which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of Burleigh, Dakota Territory, on the 3rd day of July, A. D., 1878, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in Book "B." of mortgages on page "62."

And Whereas, there is claimed to be due on said note and mortgage at the date of this notice for principal and interest the sum of Seven Hundred and Seventy-Seven Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents ($777 25-100) and the sum of Fifty Dollars allowed by the terms of said mortgage as attorney's fees in case of the foreclosure of the same, and that no proceedings at law or otherwise have been taken to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgage premises at public auction to the highest bidder, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of Burleigh County or his deputy at the front door of Champion Hall, in the City of Bismarck, the place where the District Court of said County was last held on the 21st day of December, A. D., 1878 at two o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount which will then be due on said note and mortgage together with the sum of Fifty Dollars, Attorney's fees as aforesaid and all lawful costs and disbursements.

Dated November 2nd, 1878.

ISAAC ORSCHEL & BRO.
Mortgagees.

Flannery & Wetherby,
Attorneys for Mortgagees. 23-30

FIFTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.

JANUARY 1st, 1878.

Cash Capital,	$1,000,000 00
Surplus on Hand,	[illegible]
ASSETS.	$1,[illegible] 33
United States Government Bonds,	$[illegible] 200 00
National Bank Stocks,	[illegible] 045 00
State and City Bonds,	1[illegible] 070 00
Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	1[illegible] 00
Loans and Bond and Mortgage,	141,000 00
Loans on Collateral,	[illegible] 77
Premiums in hands of Agents,	2,984 23
Cash on hand and in Bank.	9[illegible] 576 33
LIABILITIES.	$1,[illegible] 33
Total amount of unpaid Losses,	$[illegible] 925 00

POLICIES WRITTEN IN BISMARCK.

F. J. CALL, Agent.

D. I. BAILEY & CO.,

Main Street, Opposite Sheridan House.

BISMARCK, - - - DAKOTA.

We wish to announce that we are now in receipt of a full assortment of one of the

LARGEST STOCKS OF HARDWARE

Ever brought to this market, consisting of a full and complete line of

HEAVY AND SHELF HARDWARE,

Granite, Iron, and Pressed Tinware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Iron, Steel and Nails. Wooden Ware, Cordage, Building Paper, &c

In fact everything that can be found in a first-class hardware store

A complete line of

COOK & PARLOR STOVES,

all of which we will sell at reduced prices. An examination of our stock and prices is solicited.

COPPER, ZINC AND SHEET IRON WORK

Done on the shortest notice, and by the best of workmen. 21tf

MRS. LINN,

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING,

The only First Class Establishment in the City.

New Goods Received every Week. Latest Novelties always on Hand.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. PRICES REASONABLE. Corner 3d and Meigs Sts. Bismarck D.T.

W. W. KIMBALL'S

Mammoth Music House,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

ANNUAL SALES, - - - - - - - - $1,500,000.

SOLE WESTERN AGENT for the following Instruments:—Hallett Davis & Co., J. P. Hale, and W. W. Kimball Pianos. W. W. Kimball and Smith's Organs. Instruments which have an established reputation far and wide, based upon experience in every respect. Old Instruments taken in exchange for New. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every Instrument warranted for five years.

F. J. CALL,

BISMARCK, D. T., SOLE AGENT FOR NORTHERN DAKOTA.

Catalogues Free on Application.

Nov18n26tf

CITY MEAT MARKET,

Bostwick & Rickenberg

keep a full line of

FRESH, SALT AND SMOKED MEATS,

SAUSAGE, GAME, POULTRY, FRESH AND SALT FISH, CANNED GOODS, FRESH OYSTERS, BUTTER, EGGS, &C.

FOURTH STREET, BISMARCK, D. T

21m3

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Imperfect Page Imperfect Page Imperfect Page

Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Bismarck Post Office, for the week ending, Monday, Dec. 8th, 1878:

Abraham A
Anderson Geo
Blaisdell A J
Buckingham W A
Coener Joseph
Cullen Thomas 2
Dennison Louis
Dyer Mrs Wm
Elisson Ole
Etter Thomas
Forbes Andrew
Faust John
Fifield R D
Foster Thomas jr
Garrity Belle
Gould C E
Hanning James
Howe Jerry
Evans F W
Hall Albert W
Hoffman Oliver
Johnson Wm
Lane Leo 2
Logan J A
Luckey J W
McKay Mr
Maple Emma
McGurk Edward
Matthews James
McMillan Capt J B
Meagher James
Morris John
Murray P N
McClain Hon M
Mapes Daniel
Octeul James
Owen Owen
Pope Chas
Pendleton Joseph
Parks Miles
Pratt Wm
Rogslad Chris 2
Raymond E K
Reed G W
Robinson Mrs Mary
Spernagel Henry
Scott Frank
Spencer Ed
Sullivan John
Spears Wm
Thoemke Henri
Tye Otis M 2
Taylor M 4
Unruh John
Wise A P
White W S
Young Henry 2

Just Received.

New Chestnuts,
New Shell ...,
New Hickory Nuts,
New ... Nuts,
New Pop Corn,
New Seedless Raisins,
24tf HALLETT & KEATING

Stop Drinking Vinegar.

How many young women who have inherited a ... [illegible] ... promotes digestion, and ... [illegible] ... is an effectual remedy for this ... [illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Jul 11, 1878
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., B... [illegible] ... while taking one bottle ... [illegible] Yours truly
Mrs. M. ... MYERS

Coal Oil ...

[illegible] St. Louis ...

Lots for sale on the ... [illegible]
MANNING & WETHERBY

New ... [illegible] ... Gilt Edge Honey just received by HALLETT & KEATING 26tf

... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Dr. Price ... [illegible]
W. ... HOLLEMBECK

Both ... [illegible] ... a specialty at the ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

[illegible] ... SOZODONT ... [illegible] ... Try it ... [illegible]

Bismarck Machine and Iron Works.

[illegible] ... G. O. M... Manager ... Bismarck, Dakota

[illegible] ... the best cigars in ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Moorhead Flour ... [illegible] 68

Notice of Co-Partnership.

[illegible] ... Dr. B... have formed ... [illegible]

J. C. CADY,

FURNITURE AND CABINET.

[illegible]

E... [illegible]

CABIN and STEERAGE

PASSENGERS

BOOKED TO AND FROM

ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

DRAFTS

FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOUIS M. MELVIN, Agent,

BISMARCK, D. T.

Office at George Peoples' Hardware Store.

...[illegible] CIGAR FACTORY.

Bismarck, D. T.

Manufacturer of

Fine Cigars,

... [illegible] ... Fine Tobacco ... [illegible] ... ment of the ...
... [illegible] ... SIMMONS,
Proprietor.

EMANUEL C. BROHOLM,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Fourth Street, opposite Bismarck Hotel.

Fine Custom Work made to Order

in all the latest styles and warranted. Use the best of ... in all custom work. A specialty made of

Neat Repairing.

My motto is "Good Work at fair prices." 12m1

E. L. Strauss & Bro.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS

BISMARCK, D. T.

WM. GLITSCHKA—Groceries and Provisions, Flour, Feed, &c. Agent for Minneapolis Soap. Main St opposite post office

It having been widely advertised under the caption of

"America ahead in Spool Cotton," that the Jury on Cotton textiles, yarns, and threads at the Paris Exposition decreed a Gold Medal and Grand Prize to the Willimantic Linen Company for Spool Cotton especially adapted for use on Sewing Machines, over all the great ... manufacturers of the world, we owe it as a duty to the public and to Messrs. J. & P. Coats to announce that

No Grand Prizes were decreed at Paris for Spool Cotton.

We are advised by cable of the following awards:

J. & P. COATS, GOLD MEDAL.

Willimantic Linen Co., Silver Medal.

And we claim for the winners of the First Prize that, as they have established in Rhode Island the largest Spool Cotton Mills in the United States, where their Spool Cotton is manufactured through every process from the raw cotton to the finished spool, AMERICA, as represented by Messrs. J. & P. COATS is still AHEAD IN SPOOL COTTON.

Auchincloss Brothers,

Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS.

SWEET Chewing Jackson's BEST NAVY Tobacco.

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *its chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free, to C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS WANTED—For the best and fastest selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. Address NAT. PUB. CO. ... 79.

$77 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

25 Fine Cards with name, 10 ... Agents outfit, 10c. 150 styles ... Hudson, N. Y.

A GOLD MEDAL

... been awarded at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 to

CLARK'S

O. N. T.

Best SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON. It is celebrated for being STRONG, ELASTIC, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH. It has been awarded MEDALS at the great Expositions from the first at Paris, in 1855, to the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876. In this country CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON is widely known in all sections for its Superior Excellence in Machine and Hand Sewing. Their Mills at Newark, N. J., and Paisley, Scotland, are the largest and most complete in the world. The entire process of manufacture is conducted under the most complete and careful supervision, and they claim for their American production at least an equal merit to that produced in Paisley Mills. As

NO GRAND PRIZES were awarded at Paris for SPOOL COTTON.

they are glad to announce to the American Public that they have been awarded a GOLD MEDAL, being the highest award given for Six-Cord Spool Cotton.

George A. Clark & Brother,

SOLE AGENTS,

400 Broadway, New York

SURE REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. Prescription Free to any person who will agree to pay $1. when a new growth of Hair, Whiskers or Mustaches is actually produced. Sanderson & Co., 2 Clinton Place, New York.

T. H. DECKERT. W. A. FRANKLIN.

King Barber Shop,

DECKERT & FRANKLIN, Props.

(Successors to Chris Hehli.)

Shaving, Champooning, &c. Hot and cold Baths. None but the best workmen employed. Near Merchants Hotel, Bismarck D. T.

INSURANCE
LIFE & FIRE

THE OLD RELIABLE

Montana Meat Market,

Cor. Main and Second Streets

is always supplied with everything in the way of

Fresh and Salt Meats,

Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Game

In their Season.

Superior facilities for furnishing Steamboats with Fresh Meats 5 24tf

JUSTUS BRAGG & CO.

JOHN P DUNN. CASH O DUNN.

DUNN & CO.,

PIONEER DRUGGISTS

Bismarck, D. T.

A Full Line of Drugs, Medicines

Paints, Oils,

GLASS, &C.,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

GEO. C. GIBBS & CO.,

Pioneer

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

Corner Third and Thayer Streets,

BISMARCK, - - - - D. T.

JOHN MASON,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS AND BILLIARDS,

AT THE OLD STAND, MOORHEAD, MINN

Headquarters for Army and Missouri River People. 10tf

BISMARCK

AND

FT. BUFORD

STAGE AND EXPRESS

AND

U. S. MAIL.

Leave Bismarck for Fort Buford and intervening points Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m., making the full trip in five days. Stages will leave Buford on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.
For Express, Passage or Freight apply to
J. S. WINSTON,
Bismarck, D. T.
5tf Or to LEIGHTON & JORDAN, Fort Buford

BISMARCK

AND

STANDING ROCK

STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE.

Leaves Bismarck every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday morning at 8 a. m. arriving at Standing Rock in fifteen hours.
Leave Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 a. m. arriving at Bismarck in fifteen hours.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. PEOPLES & CO.,
Bismarck, or
JNO THOMSON & CO, Standing Rock, D. T. 15tf

McLEAN & MACNIDER,

General Dealers in

Groceries, Dry Goods

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING

HATS AND CAPS,

CROCKERY, ETC.,

Agents for

THE STUDDEBAKER WAGON.

Main St., - - BISMARCK, D. T.

MINNE-HA-HA

SAMPLE ROOM,

Next Door to McLean & Macnider's, Bismarck, D. T.

The Best Wines, Liquors and Cigars in Market.

Bottled Milwaukee Lager a Specialty.

C. R. WILLIAMS, Prop.

☞ A FULL LINE OF BOTTLED AND SMOKERS' GOODS. Nov18n26

J. W. WATSON. W. B. WATSON

WINTER OF 1878.

J. W. Watson & Bro.,

BISMARCK D. T.

ARE AGAIN IN THE FIELD WITH A NEW AND MAMMOTH STOCK OF GOODS, EMBRACING

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

EMBRACING

SILKS, CASHMERES, BOURETTES,

AND EVERYTHING NEW.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY NATURE.

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &C.,

AND A FULL LINE OF

CARPETS.

They have closed out their OLD STOCK. Cleaned out their Grocery Department and everything they have is NEW and Fresh from the Market.
They buy for Cash, Discounting their bills, and sell for Cash and therefore are able to give their patrons even lower than St. Paul retail prices.
April 2d, 1878.

Imperfect Page Imperfect Page

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Report of Secretary of the Treasury.

From Secretary Sherman's annual report we extract the following as of special interest to the public at large.

The ordinary revenues, from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were—

From customs	$130,170,680 20
From internal revenue	110,581,624 74
From sales of public lands	1,079,743 37
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	6,863,052 96
From repayment of interest by Pacific railway companies	1,366,954 36
From customs' fees, fines, penalties, etc	1,046,864 36
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and lands	2,056,515 13
From proceeds of sales of government property	249,469 88
From premium on sales of coin	317,192 39
From profits on coinage, etc	1,690,762 33
From miscellaneous sources	2,341,109 07
Total ordinary receipts	$257,763,878 70

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses	$ 16,551,323 16
For foreign intercourse	1,229,216 78
For Indians	4,629,280 28
For pensions	27,127,919 08
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	32,154,147 85
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery and improvements at navy yards	17,365,301 37
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue	35,397,163 63
For interest on the public debt	102,500,874 65
Total ordinary expenditures	$236,964,326 80
Leaving a surplus revenue of	$ 20,799,551 90

Which was applied as follows:

To the redemption of United States notes, etc	$ 13,119,825 33
To the redemption of fractional currency	3,855,368 57
To the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds for the sinking fund	73,950 00
To increase of cash balance in the treasury	3,750,408 00
	$20,799,551 90

The revenues of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, estimated upon existing laws, will be—

From customs	$133,000,000 00
From internal revenue	115,000,000 00
From sales of public lands	1,000,000 00
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	6,750,000 00
From payment of interest by Pacific railway companies	1,400,000 00
From customs, fees, fines, penalties, &c.	1,100,000 00
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and lands	2,000,000 00
From proceeds of sales of government property	250,000 00
From profits on coinage, etc	1,600,000 00
From miscellaneous sources	2,400,000 00
Total ordinary receipts	264,500,000 00

The estimates of expenditures for the same period, received from the several executive departments, are as follows:

Legislative	$2,983,199 28
Executive	13,146,052 63
Judicial	391,409 00
Foreign intercourse	1,178,655 09
Military establishment	29,335,727 32
Naval establishment	14,187,381 35
Indian affairs	4,933,244 00
Pensions	29,616,000 00
Public works—	
Treasury department	4,247,546 65
War department	7,601,781 30
Navy department	375,000 00
Interior department	422,717 94
Department of Justice	18,000 00
Department of agriculture	6,500 00
Postal service	5,907,876 10
Miscellaneous	14,846,800 80
Permanent annual appropriations—	
Interest on the public debt	95,000,000 00
Sinking-fund	38,302,338 26
Refunding—Customs, internal revenue, lands, etc.	4,675,900 00
Collection revenue from customs	5,800,000 00
Miscellaneous	1,661,200 00
Total estimated expenditures, including sinking fund	275,137,250 94
Or an estimated deficit of	$ 10,637,250 94

Excluding the sinking fund, the estimated expenditures will be $236,334,912.68, showing a surplus of $28,165,087.32.

By direction of the President, the estimated expenditures for the next fiscal year have been based upon the appropriations made by Congress for the present fiscal year. The rule has been departed from only as to those branches of the public service belonging to departments the heads of which deem the estimated increase indispensable, or where existing law demands a greater sum than was appropriated. Such increase is estimated for as follows:

Legislative	$ 115,198 11
Treasury department	319,680 13
War department	740,848 14
Navy department	20,949 75
Interior department	1,462,787 70
Post office department	1,685,701 : 8
Department of justice	321,340 00
	$4,666,505 21
Less decrease in estimates for department of state	111,841 35
Net increase	$4,554,663 86

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The important duty imposed on this department by the resumption act, approved Jan. 14, 1875, has been steadily pursued during the past year. The plain purpose of the act is to secure to all interests and all classes the benefits of a sound currency, redeemable in coin, with the least possible disturbance of existing rights and contracts. Three of its provisions have been substantially carried into execution by the gradual substitution of fractional coin for fractional currency, by the free coinage of gold, and by free banking. There remains only the completion of preparations for resumption in coin on the 1st day of January, 1879, and its maintenance thereafter upon the basis of existing law.

At the date of my annual report to Congress in December, 1877, it was deemed necessary as a preparation for resumption to accumulate in the treasury a coin reserve of at least 40 per cent. of the amount of United States notes outstanding. At that time it was anticipated that under the provisions of the resumption act the volume of United States notes would be reduced to $300,000,000 by the 1st day of January, 1879, or soon thereafter, and that a reserve in coin of $120,000,000 would then be sufficient. Congress, however, in view of the strong popular feeling against a contraction of the currency, by the act approved May 31, 1878, forbade the retirement of any United States notes after that date, leaving the amount in circulation $346,681,016. Upon the principle of safety upon which the department was acting, that 40 per cent. of coin was the smallest reserve upon which resumption could prudently be commenced, it became necessary to increase the coin reserve to $138,000,000.

At the close of the year 1877 this coin reserve, in excess of coin liabilities, amounted to $63,016,050.96, of which $15,000,000 were obtained by the sale of 4½ per cent., and $25,000,000 by the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, the residue being surplus revenue. Subsequently, on the 11th day of April, 1878, the secretary entered into a contract with certain bankers in New York and London—the parties to the previous contract of June 9th, 1877, already communicated to Congress—for the sale of $50,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds for resumption purposes. The bonds were sold at a premium of 1⅓ per cent. and accrued interest, less a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. The contract has been fulfilled, and the net proceeds, $50,500,000, have been paid into the treasury in gold coin. The $5,500,000 coin paid on the Halifax award have been replaced by the sale of that amount of 4 per cent. bonds sold for redemption purposes, making the aggregate amount of bonds sold for these purposes, $95,500,000, of which $65,000,000 were 4½ per cent. bonds, and $30,500,000 4 per cent. bonds. To this has been added the surplus revenue from time to time. The amount of coin held in the treasury on the 23d day of November last, in excess of coin sufficient to pay all accrued coin liabilities, was $141,888,100, and constitutes the coin reserve prepared for resumption purposes. This sum will be diminished somewhat on the 1st of January next by reason of the large amount of interest accruing on that day in excess of the coin revenue receivable meanwhile.

In anticipation of resumption, and in view of the fact that the redemption of United States notes is mandatory only at the office of the assistant treasurer in the city of New York, it was deemed important to secure the co-operation of the associated banks of that city in the ready collection of drafts on those banks and in the payment of treasury drafts held by them. A satisfactory arrangement has been made by which all drafts on the banks held by the treasury are to be paid at the clearing house, and all drafts on the treasury held by them are to be paid to the clearing house at the office of the assistant treasurer, in United States notes; and, after the 1st of January, United States notes are to be received by them as coin. This will greatly lessen the risk and labor of collections both to the treasury and the banks.

Every step in these preparations for resumption has been accompanied with increased business and confidence. The accumulation of coin, instead of increasing its price, as was feared by many, has steadily reduced it premium in the market. The depressing and ruinous losses that followed the panic of 1873 had not diminished in 1875, when the resumption act passed; but every measure taken in the execution or enforcement of this act has tended to lighten these losses and to reduce the premium on coin, so that now it is merely nominal. The present condition of our trade, industry, and commerce, hereafter more fully stated, our ample reserves, and the general confidence inspired in our financial condition seem to justify the opinion that we are prepared to commence and maintain resumption from and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1879.

The means and manner of doing this are left largely to the discretion of the secretary, but, from the nature of the duty imposed, he must restore coin and bullion, when withdrawn in the process of redemption, either by the sale of bonds, or the use of the surplus revenue, or of the notes redeemed from time to time.

The power to sell any of the bonds described in the refunding act continues after as well as before resumption. Though it may not be often used, it is essential to enable this department to meet emergencies. By its exercise it is anticipated that the treasury at any time can readily obtain coin to reinforce the reserve already accumulated. United States notes must, however, be the chief means under existing law with which the department must restore coin and bullion when withdrawn in process of redemption. The notes, when redeemed, must necessarily accumulate in the treasury until their superior use and convenience for circulation enables the department to exchange them at par for coin or bullion.

The act of May 31, 1878, already referred to, provides that when United States notes are redeemed or received in the treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation.

The power to reissue United States notes was conferred by section 3,579, revised statutes, and was not limited by the resumption act. As this, however, was questioned, Congress wisely removed the doubt.

Notes redeemed are like other notes received into the treasury. Payments of them can be made only in consequence of appropriations made by law, or for the purchase of bullion, or for the refunding of the public debt.

The current receipts from revenue are sufficient to meet the current expenditures as well as the accruing interest on the public debt. Authority is conferred by the refunding act to redeem six per cent. bonds as they become redeemable, by the proceeds of the sale of bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The United States notes redeemed under the resumption act are, therefore, the principal means provided for the purchase of bullion or coin with which to maintain resumption, but should only be paid out when they can be used to replace an equal amount of coin withdrawn from the resumption fund. They may, it is true, be used for current purposes like other money, but when so used their place is filled by money received from taxes or other sources of revenue.

In daily business, no distinction need be made between moneys from whatever source received, but they may properly be applied to any of the purposes authorized by law. No doubt coin liabilities, such as interest or principal of the public debt, will be ordinarily paid and willingly received in United States notes, but, when demanded, such payments will be made in coin; and United States notes and coin will be used in the purchase of bullion. This method has already been adopted in Colorado and North Carolina, and arrangements are being perfected to purchase bullion in this way in all the mining regions of the United States.

By the act approved June 8, 1878, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to constitute any superintendent of a mint or assayer of any assay office an assistant treasurer of the United States to receive gold coin or bullion on deposit. By the legislative appropriation bill approved July 19, 1878, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to issue coin-certificates in payment to depositors of bullion at the several mints and assay offices of the United States. These provisions, intended to secure to the producers of bullion more speedy payment, will necessarily bring into the mints and treasury the great body of the precious metals mined in the United States, and will tend greatly to the easy and steady supply of bullion for coinage. United States notes, when at par with coin, will be readily received for bullion instead of coin-certificates, and with great advantage and convenience to the producers.

Deposits of coin in the treasury will, no doubt, continue to be made after the 1st of January, as heretofore. Both gold and silver coin, from its weight and bulk, will naturally seek such a safe deposit, while notes redeemable in coin, from their superior convenience, will be circulated instead. After resumption the distinction between coin and United States notes should be, as far as practicable, abandoned in the current affairs of the government; and therefore no coin certificates should be issued except where expressly required by the provisions of law, as in the case of silver certificates. The gold certificates hitherto issued by virtue of the discretion conferred upon the secretary will not be issued after the 1st of January next. The necessity for them during a suspension of specie payments is obvious, but no longer exists when by law every United States note is, in effect, a coin-certificate. The only purpose that could be subserved by their issue hereafter would be to enable persons to convert their notes into coin-certificates, and thus contract the currency and hoard gold in the vaults of the treasury without the inconvenience or risk of its custody. For convenience United States notes of the same denomination as the larger coin-certificates will be issued.

By existing law customs duties and the interest of the public debt are payable in coin, and a portion of the duties was specifically pledged as a special fund for the payment of the interest, thus making one provision dependent upon the other. As we cannot, with due regard to the public honor, repeal the obligation to pay coin, we ought not to impair or repeal the means provided to procure coin. When, happily, our notes are equal to coin, they will be accepted as coin, both by the public creditor and by the government; but this acceptance should be left to the option of the respective parties, and the legal right on both sides to demand coin should be preserved inviolate.

The secretary is of the opinion that a change of the law is not necessary to authorize this department to receive United States notes for customs duties on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, while they are redeemable and are redeemed on demand in coin. After resumption it would seem a useless inconvenience to require payment of such duties in coin rather than in United States notes. The resumption act, by clear implication, so far modifies previous laws as to permit payments in United States notes as well as in coin. The provision for coin payments was made in the midst of war when the notes were depreciated and the public necessities required an assured revenue in coin to support the public credit. This alone justified the refusal by the government to take its own notes for the taxes levied by it. It has now definitely assumed to pay these notes in coin, and this necessarily implies the receipt of these notes as coin. To refuse them is only to invite their presentation for coin. Any other construction would require the notes to be presented to the assistant treasurer in New York for coin, and if used in the purchase of bonds, to be returned to the same officer, or, if used for the payment of customs duties, to be carried to the collector of customs, who must daily deposit in the treasury all money received by him. It is not to be assumed that the law requires this indirect and inconvenient process after the notes are redeemable in coin on demand of the holder. They are then at a parity with coin, and both should be received indiscriminately.

If United States notes are received for duties at the port of New York, they should be received for the same purpose in all other ports of the United States, or an unconstitutional preference would be given to that port over other ports. If this privilege is denied to the citizens of other ports, they could make such use of these notes only by transporting them to New York and transporting the coin to their homes for payment; and all this not only without benefit to the government, but with a loss in returning the coin again to New York, where it is required for redemption purposes.

The provision in the law for redemption in New York was believed to be practical redemption in all parts of the United States. Actual redemption was confined to a single place from the necessity of maintaining only one coin reserve and where the coin could be easily accumulated and kept.

With this view of the resumption act, the secretary will feel it to be his duty, unless Congress otherwise provides, to direct that after the 1st day of January next, and while United States notes are redeemed at the treasury, they be received the same as coin by the officers of this department in all payments in all parts of the United States.

If any further provision of law is deemed necessary by Congress to authorize the receipt of United States notes for customs dues or for bonds, the secretary respectfully submits that this authority should continue only while the notes are redeemed in coin. However desirable continuous resumption may be, and however confident we may feel in its maintenance, yet the experience of many nations has proven that it may be impossible in periods of great emergency. In such events the public faith demands that the customs duties shall be collected in coin and paid to the public creditors, and this pledge should never be violated or our ability to perform it endangered.

Heretofore, the treasury, in the disbursement of currency, has paid out bills of any denomination desired. In this way the number of bills of a less denomination than five dollars is determined by the demand for them. Such would appear to be the true policy after the 1st of January. It has been urged that, with a view to place in circulation silver coins, no bills of less than five dollars should be issued. It would seem to be more just and expedient not to force any form of money upon a public creditor, but to give him the option of the kind and denomination. The convenience of the public, in this respect, should be consulted. The only way by which moneys of different kinds and intrinsic values can be maintained in circulation at par with each other is by the ability, when one kind is in excess, to readily exchange it for the other. The principle is applicable to coin as well as to paper money. In this way the largest amount of money of different kinds can be maintained at par, the different purposes for which each is issued making a demand for it. The refusal or neglect to maintain this species of redemption inevitably effects the exclusion from circulation of the most valuable, which, thereafter, becomes a commodity, bought and sold at a premium.

When the resumption act passed, gold was the only coin which by law was a legal tender in payment of all debts. That act contemplated resumption in gold coin only. No silver coin of full legal tender could then be lawfully issued. The only silver coin provided was fractional coin, which was a legal tender for five dollars only. The act approved February 28, 1878, made a very important change in our coinage system. The silver dollar provided for was made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The amount of this coin issued will more properly be stated hereafter, but its effect upon the problem of resumption should be here considered.

The law itself clearly shows that the silver dollar was not to supersede the gold dollar, nor did Congress propose to adopt the single standard of silver, but only to create a bimetallic standard of silver and gold, of equal value and equal purchasing power. Congress, therefore, limited the amount of silver dollars to be coined to not less than two millions nor more than four millions per month, but did not limit the aggregate amount nor the period of time during which this coinage should continue. The market value of the silver in the dollar, at the date of the passage of the act, was 93¼ cents in gold coin. Now it is about 86 cents in gold coin. If it was intended by Congress to adopt the silver instead of the gold standard, the amount provided for is totally inadequate for the purpose. Experience, not only in this country, but in European countries, has established that a certain amount of silver coin may be maintained in circulation at par with gold, though of less intrinsic bullion value. It was, no doubt, the intention of Congress to provide a coin in silver which would answer a multitude of the purposes of business life, without banishing from circulation the established gold coin of the country. To accomplish this it is indispensable either that the silver coin be limited in amount, or that its bullion value be equal to that of the gold dollar. If not, its use will be limited to domestic purposes. It cannot be exported except at its commercial value as bullion. If used in excess of demands for domestic purposes, it will necessarily fail in market value, and, by a well known principle of finance, will become the sole coin standard of value. Gold will be either hoarded or exported. When two currencies, both legal, are authorized without limit, the cheaper alone will circulate. If, however, the issue of the silver dollars is limited to an amount demanded for circulation, there will be no depreciation, and their convenient use will keep them at par with gold, as fractional silver coin, issued under the act approved February 21, 1853, was kept at par with gold.

The amount of such coin that can thus be maintained at par with gold cannot be fairly tested until resumption is accomplished. As yet paper money has been depreciated, and silver dollars being receivable for customs dues, have naturally not entered into general circulation, but have returned to the treasury in payment of such dues, and thus the only effect of the attempt of the department to circulate them has been to diminish the gold revenue. After resumption these coins will circulate in considerable sums for small payments. To the extent that such demand will give employment to silver dollars their use will be an aid to resumption rather than a hindrance, but if issued in excess of such demand they will at once tend to displace gold and become the sole standard, and gradually, as they increase in number, will fall to their value as bullion. Even the fear or suspicion of such an excess tends to banish gold, and, if well established, will cause a continuous drain of gold until imperative necessity will compel resumption in silver alone. The serious effect of such a radical change in our standards of value cannot be exaggerated; and its possibility will greatly disturb confidence in resumption, and may make necessary larger reserves and further sales of bonds.

The secretary, therefore, earnestly invokes the attention of Congress to this subject, with a view that either during the present or the next session the amount of silver dollars to be issued be limited, or their ratio to gold for coining purposes be changed.

Gold and silver have varied in value from time to time in the history of nations, and laws have been passed to meet this changing value. In our country, by the act of April 2, 1792, the ratio between them was fixed at one of gold to fifteen of silver. By the act of June 28, 1834, the ratio was changed to one of gold to sixteen of silver. For more than a century the market value of the two metals had varied between these two ratios, mainly resting at that fixed by the Latin nations, of one to fifteen and a half.

But we cannot overlook the fact that within a few years, from causes frequently discussed in Congress, a great change has occurred in the relative value of the two metals. It would seem to be expedient to recognize this controlling fact—one that no nation alone can change—by a careful readjustment of the legal ratio for coinage of one to sixteen, so as to conform to the relative market values of the two metals. The ratios heretofore fixed were always made with that view, and, when made, did conform as near as might be. Now, that the production and use of the two metals have greatly changed in relative value, a corresponding change must be made in the coinage ratio. There is no peculiar force or sanction in the present ratio that should make us hesitate to adopt another, when, in the markets of the world, it is proven that such ratio is not now the true one. The addition of one-tenth or one eighth to the thickness of the silver dollar would scarcely be perceived as an inconvenience by the holder, but would inspire confidence, and add greatly to its circulation. As prices are now based on United States notes at par with gold, no disturbance of values would result from the change.

It appears from the recent conference in Paris, invited by us, that other nations will not join with us in fixing an international ratio, and that each country must adapt its laws to its own policy. The tendency of late among commercial nations is to the adoption of a single standard of gold and the issue of silver for fractional coin. We may, by ignoring this tendency, give temporarily increased value to the stores of silver held in Germany and France until our market absorbs them, but by adopting a silver standard as nearly equal to gold as practicable, we make a market for our large production of silver, and furnish a full, honest dollar that will be hoarded, transported, or circulated, without disparagement or reproach.

It is respectfully submitted that the United States, already so largely interested in trade with all parts of the world, and becoming, by its population, wealth, commerce and productions, a leading member of the family of nations, should not adopt a standard of less intrinsic value than other commercial nations. Alike interested in silver and gold, as the great producing country of both, it should coin them at such a ratio and on such conditions as will secure the largest use and circulation of both metals without displacing either. Gold must necessarily be the standard of value in great transactions, from its greater relative value, but it is not capable of the division required for small transactions; while silver is indispensable for a multitude of daily wants, and is too bulky for use in the larger transactions of business, and the cost of its transportation for long distances would greatly increase the present rates of exchange. It would, therefore, seem to be the best policy for the present to limit the aggregate issue of our silver dollars, based on the ratio of sixteen to one, to such sums as can clearly be maintained at par with gold, until the price of silver in the market shall assume a definite ratio to gold, when that ratio should be adopted and our coins made to conform to it; and the secretary respectfully recommends that he be authorized to discontinue the coinage of the silver dollar when the amount outstanding shall exceed $50,000.

The secretary deems it proper to state that in the meantime, in the execution of the law as it now stands, he will feel it to be his duty to redeem all United States notes presented on and after Jan. 1, next, at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars, with either gold or silver coin, as desired by the holder, but reserving the legal option of the government; and to pay out United States notes for all other demands on the treasury, except when coin is demanded on coin liabilities.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

This system of banks, though of recent growth and adopted as an experiment amid the necessities developed by the civil war, has, under wise management, become the most important business agency in the country. Though still under trial and subject at all times to the discretion of Congress to discontinue and limit its existence and operations, it may be fairly claimed, as already established by experiment, that the system possesses certain advantages over any other heretofore existing in this country, and possibly only with a national system.

First—The security of the bill-holder from loss through failure of the bank.

Second—The rapidity and certainty of the detection and prevention of counterfeiting, from the fact that the notes are engraved, printed and redeemed at the treasury department.

Third—The frequent and careful examination of banks, and the publication of the detailed statements of their condition.

Fourth—Uniformity and free circulation of the notes throughout the United States, without respect to the place of their issue.

Fifth—The admirable provisions by which failing banks are put in liquidation, and their assets cheaply and promptly applied to the payment of creditors.

These and other advantages, derived to the public from a national system of banks over a State system, seem to be fully demonstrated, and, though irksome and apparently hard to the banks, are a benefit and security to the stockholders and a safeguard to the public.

The only franchise conferred by this system, that cannot be enjoyed by private bankers under State law, is the power to issue circulating notes. This, it is conceded, is a franchise conferred by the government, but is not in the nature of a monopoly. It may be exercised by any five persons who have the means, and will comply with the law.

Whether the power to issue circulating notes should be granted to private corporations or be exercised only by the government, is purely a question of public policy and public interest. In behalf of a circulation issued by the government, it is claimed that interest is saved to the public on the full amount of the notes issued. To this it is replied that the issue of such notes necessarily involves their redemption in coin, and this can be secured only by coin reserves and the ordinary machinery of banks. If the banks issue notes they expect to derive a profit from the loan, but this profit is diminished by the burden of redemption, by the large taxes imposed upon the franchise, and by the risk always incident to the issue of the circulating notes. These are considerations which will, no doubt, enter into the question of the permanency of the national bank system; but as the banks of this system are each organized under the law for twenty years, and none of them expire until June, 1883, it is respectfully submitted that it is good policy to continue the experiment until that date, when the public mind will be better prepared to consider the questions involved.

CLAIMS.

Your attention is invited to the importance of providing some limitation of time within which claims against the government shall be prosecuted; or, for want of such prosecution, be forever barred. Such limitations, which form part of the codes of all civilized nations, rest partly upon the theory that the public peace demands an end of litigation, but mainly upon the well founded assumption that a delay beyond a reasonable time to prosecute a claim, furnishes a presumption that it is unfounded.

Even as to real estate an acquiescence in a known adverse possession for twenty years, in most of our States furnishes a conclusive bar to the claim of any person out of possession. The limitation of six years after the claim against the government first accrues, established by law in the court of claims, seems to be reasonable.

With regard to the claims in favor of the government, especially against those who have executed bonds as sureties, it seems just that some provision should be made for the protection of the defendants. Cases frequently arise where suits are brought against a surety upon a bond upon the revision of some account which has been apparently finally settled for many years, where the principal and other sureties have died or are insolvent, and where the government should have enforced its claim while they were alive and solvent. In such cases the only relief which the secretary can extend is under the general law authorizing compromises, a remedy subject to much doubt and embarrassment.

All legislation upon this subject should look to the quieting of old claims, whether against or in favor of the government. A decision, made as final by the accounting officers or by the secretary or other officer of this department having jurisdiction, should be regarded as final, both in the department and all other tribunals; and all propositions providing for the revision, in the court of claims or elsewhere, of such decisions, are opposed to the true principles of legislation.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The gold values of the exports of merchandise from the United States, and imports of merchandise into the United States during the last fiscal year, as appears from returns made to, and compiled by the bureau of statistics, are as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise	$680,709,268
Exports of foreign merchandise	14,156,498
Total exports of merchandise	$694,865,766
Imports of merchandise	437,051,532
Excess of exports over imports of merchandise	$257,814,234

Compared with the previous year, the importations are less by $14,271,504, and the exportations greater by $92,300,546.

The annual average of the excess of imports over exports of merchandise for the ten years ended June 30, 1878, was $164,706,922; but during the last three years there has been an excess of exports over imports as follows: in 1876, $79,643,451; in 1877, $151,152,094; and in 1878, $257,814,234.

The total amount of exports and imports of specie and bullion, during the last fiscal year, has been as follows:

Exports of specie and bullion	$33,740,125
Imports of specie and bullion	29,821,314
Excess of exports over imports	$ 3,918,811

The importation of specie and bullion was less than for the preceding year by $10,953,100, and the exportation less than for the preceding year by $22,422,112.

The excess of exports over imports of merchandise during the first four months of the current fiscal year amounted to $81,415,477, and during the corresponding months of the last fiscal year to only $34,295,076.

With one or two unimportant exceptions, the United States stands alone among the commercial nations of the globe, with respect to the excess of exports over imports.

The increase in our exports consisted mainly of breadstuffs, provisions, agricultural implements, iron and manufactures of iron, copper and manufactures of copper, manufactures of cotton, leather and manufactures of leather, and petroleum.

The exportation of manufactured articles referred to, increased from $14,267,486 in 1868, to $37,250,882 in 1878.

Many highly-wrought products of American manufacture, previously exported in very small quantities, or not at all, now find profitable markets in foreign countries, and certain of these commodities are now being exported to countries from which, a few years ago, they were largely imported into the United States.

Many branches of industry are now feeling the quickening influences of a foreign demand, and the possibility of successfully competing in the markets of the world with some of our older commercial and manufacturing rivals, is a source of the highest encouragement and of confidence in the future.

Of the exports of domestic merchandise, during the year, the products of agriculture comprised 77 per cent., and exceeded the entire value of our imports of all classes of merchandise from foreign countries.

The exports of these products have risen from $368,852,972 in 1872, to $536,039,951 in 1878, and the capacity for their further increase would seem to be limited only by the demand therefor.

In connection with the increase of our exports, attention is invited to the decrease of our imports of merchandise from $642,136,210 for 1873, when they reached their maximum, to $437,051,532 for 1878—a decrease of $205,084,678.

This decrease of imports consisted chiefly of manufactures of cotton, flax and silk, of wool and manufactures of wool, and of iron and steel and manufactures thereof.

Of the latter, the importation of railroad bars of iron and steel, decreased from 595,321 tons, in 1872, to 12 tons, in 1875; but their product in the United States increased from 2,958,141 tons, during the five years from 1867 to 1871, to 4,056,340 tons, during the five years from 1873 to 1877, and from this product has been supplied the demand for such bars necessary for the extension and renewal of railroads, of which there are in operation 79,000 miles.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from the several sources of taxation under the internal revenue laws for the fiscal years ended, respectively, June 30, 1877, and June 30, 1878, are shown in the following tabular statement:

Sources	1877.	1878.
Spirits	$ 57,469,429 72	$ 50,429,815 80
Tobacco	41,106,546 92	40,991,754 67
Fermented liquors	9,480,789 17	9,937,051 78
Banks and bankers	3,829,729 33	3,492,031 85
Penalties, etc.	419,993 41	346,097 55
Adhesive stamps	6,450,429 15	6,380,405 13
Back taxes under repealed laws	238,260 55	429,658 71
Total	$118,995,181 25	$111,097,725 49

The needs of the public service require that no reduction of internal revenue taxes be made. The commodities from which the internal revenue is mostly collected, namely, spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, and stamps, are those which properly bear the burden of the tax, and the present rates are, in the main, equitable and satisfactory; and to them the trade in those commodities has become adjusted. Any change in these rates, or agitation of change, disturbs the course of business, and is prejudicial both to dealers and the revenue. Stability in the rates of taxation is, in view of the present condition of the country, especially desirable.

The number of collectors is, at present, 126.

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BISMARCK BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

MERCHANTS BANK OF BISMARCK

WALTER MANN, Prest. W. R. MERRIAM, Vice Pres.
GEO. H. FAIRCHILD, Cashier.
Correspondents—American Exchange National Bank, New York; Merchants National Bank, St. Paul.

BANK OF BISMARCK.

J. W. RAYMOND, Prest. W. B. BELL, Cash.
A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

GEO. P. FLANNERY. (City Attorney,) J. K. WETHERBY.
FLANNERY & WETHERBY—Attorneys. West Main Street.

PRESTON & WILLIAMS—(D. O. Preston, E. A. Williams.) Main Street.

ANSLEY GRAY. A. D. PRATT.
GRAY & PRATT—Counsellors at Law. Money to loan. Commercial paper bought. 73m6

DAVID STEWART—Attorney at Law and City Justice 76tf

JOHN A. STOYELL, Attorney at Law. Fourth street

JOHN E. CARLAND, Attorney at Law, and County Attorney

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

B. F. SLAUGHTER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
And U. S. Examining Surgeon.
Office at Dunn's Drug Store.

DOCTOR H. R. PORTER.
Office and Residence next to the Tribune Building.

Wm. A. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, Tribune block, up stairs, next door west of Post Office.
Calls left on the slate in the office promptly attended to. 50

Dr. A. T. BIGELOW,
DENTIST.
Office west end Main Street.

HOTELS.

Sheridan House,
E. H. BLY, - - Proprietor.
The largest and best Hotel in Dakota Territory.
CORNER MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS,
BISMARCK, - - D. T.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,
Cor. Main and 3d St.,
BISMARCK, - - D. T
L. N. HARRIMAN, Prop.
Building new and commodious, rooms large comfortable and tastefully furnished First class in every particular Bills reasonable 3 27tf

CUSTER HOTEL,
THOS. McGOWAN, Proprietor.
Fifth Street near Main,
Bismarck, - - D. T.
This house is a large three story building, entirely new, well lighted and heated, situated only a few rods from the depot, River men, railroad men, miners and army people will find first class accommodations at reasonable rates. 5-7

FORSTER'S HOTEL RESTAURANT.
Front Street, Opposite Railroad Depot.
The Oldest and only First Class Restaurant in Bismarck.
Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction.
J. P. FORSTER.

WESTERN HOUSE,
MALLOY BROS., - Proprietors.
Main Street,
Bismarck, - D. T.
This hotel is new, well furnished, and the tables supplied with the best the market affords. Prices reasonable.

Sherman House,
FARGO, D. T.
One block west of post office and U S Land Office Opposite Railroad Depot
10tf T. MARTIN, Proprietor

CAPITOL HOTEL,
R. R. MARSH, Proprietor.
Main Street, Bismarck, D. T.
First-Class in Every Particular.
10 t f

H. M. MIXTER,
Fourth St., Bismarck, D. T.
Blacksmith and Wagon Shop.
All orders for work in Iron or Wood promptly attended to.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN To Repairs.
Diseases of Horses, especially difficulties in connection with the feet, successfully treated. v3n4tf

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BISMARCK REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
Improved Town Property for sale or rent. Outside acre property for sale in one and five acre lots—will be sold
VERY CHEAP.
TAXES PAID FOR NON-RESIDENTS.
JOHN W. FISHER.

LIVERY STABLES.

HAYES & McASKILL.
Livery, Sale and Feed Stable.
Orders for the City Hack left at the office on Fourth Street. 115tf

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Bismarck Brewery,
Kalberer & Walter,
BISMARCK, - - - D. T
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALE AND BEER.
FIRST CLASS GOODS AND REASONABLE PRICES.
Orders from Abroad will Receive Prompt Attention.

MRS. J. A. MAXWELL,
MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING
THE BEST
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
IN THE CITY, AND
The best Work Done
Store on Main Street.
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Portrait and Landscape
Photographer,
Moorhead, Minn.
Publisher of
Black Hills and Northern Pacific VIEWS.
Catalogue sent on application

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Sample Room
ANE
BILLIARD HALL.
Choice Wines and Cigars always in Stock.
E. Drewey's Celebrated
Ales and Porter
Always on Draught Opposite the Post Office, Main Street Bismarck, D T. 127tf.
HARE & ELDER, Proprietors.

OSTLAND'S Livery & Feed STABLE,
Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.
Buggies and Saddle Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.
My Buggies and Harness are new and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good. Parties wishing teams for any distant point can be accommodated at fair rates.
My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country. 39 3m

LOUIS LARSON,
BOOTS & SHOES
Third Street, BISMARCK. D. T.
CUSTOM WORK
Made to order in all the latest styles, and warranted. Use the best of stock in all custom work. Ladies who have not been able to get
Shoes to Fit
can get them made to order here and receive a guarantee to fit.
A specialty made of
Neat Repairing.
Their motto is, "GOOD WORK AT FAIR PRICES." Orders from the Military Posts promptly attended to. 68

C. S. WEAVER & CO.,
Dealers in
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash and Mouldings.
ALSO
Contractors & Builders
Of all Classes of
Buildings, Plans, And Specifications.
Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.

N. DUNKLEBERG,
General Dealer in
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Mouldings Window Glass.
BUILDING MATERIAL
of all kinds.
BISMARCK, D.T.

ASA FISHER,
Wholesale Dealer in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC ALES.
Main Street, opposite Sheridan House, Bismarck, D. T.

JOHN YEGEN. M. LANG
JOHN YEGEN & CO.,
BISMARCK D. T.
CITY BAKERY.
Bread, Pies, Cakes, Green Fruits, Confectionery, &c.
Goods Choice and Fresh and Delivered Free to any point in the City.

John P. Hoagland,
Carpenter and Builder,
Fifth St Near Custer Hotel,
BISMARCK, D. T.
Contracting and Building of every nature. Special attention given to Fine Job Work.

O. H. BEAL,
DEALER IN

Fire Arms, Ammunition,
Fishing Tackle, &c.
Sharps and Winchester Rifles a Specialty.
Particular attention given to Repairing.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.
MAIN STREET, - BISMARCK, D. T

John W. Fisher,
DEALER IN
Sewing Machines!
INCLUDING THE
Singer, Remington, Wheeler and Wilson, White, American, Wilson,
AND ATTACHMENTS,
Oils, Threads, and all kinds of Sewing Machine Needles, etc., etc.
Repairing
of old machines done. Sewing Machines
TO LET
By the Week or Month.
Second-Hand Machines
Always on hand, for sale very cheap. Call and see for yourself at the old stand,
CORNER THIRD AND MEIGS STS.
Wm. M. PYE, Manager, Bismarck, D. T.

WOOD FOR SALE.
200 CORDS SEASONED WOOD
AT $5.00 PER CORD DELIVERED.
Apply to GEO. PEOPLES.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD (late 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury), **ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR at LAW,** 26 Grant Place, Washington, D. C. Having been 3d Auditor of the United States Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Government Departments. Special attention given to the settlement of accounts of Army and Navy Officers, Postmasters, Marshalls, Mail Contractors, &c. Refers to Hon. Sam'l P. Phillips, Solicitor General; Hon James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States; Hon. J. M. McGrew, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury. 18y1

LOOK! LOOK! a $5.00 Revolver for $3.00; $7.00 one for $4.50; $9.00 one for $5.50; all *nickel-plated*, with *steel barrel* and *cylinder—rifled*. Also Rifles, Shot Guns, etc., at *greatly-reduced* prices. We beat them all in prices and quality. Catalogue **free**. NEW YORK PISTOL MANUFACTURING CO., J. H. LITTLEFIELD, Western Agent, Ogden Building, corner Clark and Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

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Cream Baking Powder

Special Flavoring Extracts

Eminent Chemists and Physicians certify that these goods are free from adulteration, richer, more effective, produce better results than any others, and that they use them in their own families.

DR. PRICE'S Unique Perfumes are the Gems of all Odors. Toothene, an exquisite Liquid Dentrifice.

USE STEELE & PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS.

STEELE & PRICE, Manfrs., Chicago, St. Louis & Cincinnati.

WM. HARMON & CO.,
POST TRADERS,
FORT A. LINCOLN, - - - - D. T.
LARGE AND UNUSUALLY WELL ASSORTED
STOCK OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Embracing
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS
UNDERWEAR. &c.

PIONEER HARDWARE STORE,
GEORGE PEOPLES,
Having Purchased the Entire Business of R. C. SEIP & CO. I Shall Put in
NEW CAPITAL, NEW STOCK
IN EVERY LINE, AND BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY EVERYTHING USUALLY KEPT IN HARDWARE STORES AT LOWER PRICES THAN HERETOFORE.
COOK STOVES,
Enough to Supply the whole Region Bought and Shipped at Low Rates.
Tinware, Steamboat Supplies, Kitchen Ware, &c.
Large Stock of Pocket Knives, Shears and scissors.
Corner main and Third St., Bismarck, D. T.

J. H. MARSHALL,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES.
FULL LINE OF GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRUNKS AND VALISES.
GENTS' CUSTOM MADE BOOTS A SPECIALTY.
Prompt attention given to orders by mail.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
The oldest and most reliable brand; every can full weight, uniform, and wholesome, and goes one-third farther than ordinary kinds. Contains no acid but that derived from grapes—a pure Grape Cream Tartar. It has been analyzed and indorsed by the Board of Health of New York, also the leading Chemists of the country. It is peerless and unapproachable in quality, and any family who once uses it will not be without it.
The housekeeper must bear in mind, an absolutely pure Powder like the Royal cannot be bought at the same price as the adulterated kinds Sold by all grocers in tin cans only. 14y1

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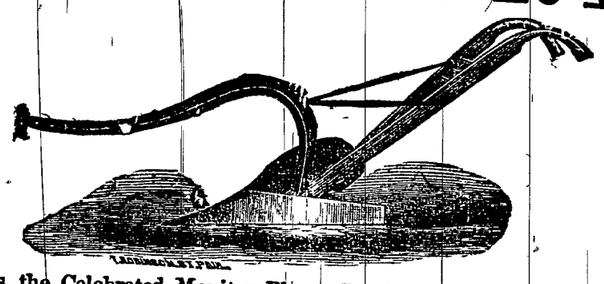
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. ESTABLISHED IN 1860.



Manufactures the Celebrated Monitor Plows, Breakers, Cultivators, Road and Railroad Plows, Scrapers, Sulky Hay Rakes, Hand Corn Planters, etc., etc. All Goods Warranted First-Class. Prices Reasonable. Send for Catalogue. For sale by Wm. Harmon & Co, Fort Lincoln, D. T. 123

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Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Crockery, Flour,
AND FEED,
Corner 3d and Meigs Sts., BISMARCK, D.T

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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The Bismarck Tribune.

BISMARCK, MONDAY, DEC. 9, 1878.

MASONIC.

The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge No. 120, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third mondays of each month at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M.
E. N. COREY, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F., are held in Masonic Hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.
SIG HANAUER, N. G.
E. O. BOSTWICK, R. Sec.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Methodist services every Sunday at the Presbyterian Church at 10:30 a. m. and at 7 p. m. The Sunday school there as usual immediately after morning service. Prayer meeting at the church every Wednesday evening at 7:30. Class and prayer meeting every Thursday evening, for the present at private houses.
REV. GEO. W. BARNETT, Pastor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

On the North Pacific to and from the east arrive daily, except Sunday, at 7 p. m. Depart daily except Sunday at 7 a. m.

Leave for Forts Stephenson, Berthold and Buford and the Tongue river posts every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Leave for Fort Rice and Standing Rock every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday: returning, arrive every Monday, Thursday and Saturday.

Leave for Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills daily at 8 a. m.

Leave for Tongue River every Sunday at 8 a. m.

Registered Mails for all Points Close at 5 P. M.

Office open from 7 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. On Sundays from 7 to 9.30 a. m., and 3 to 7 p. m.

Weekly Weather Report.

BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 9, 1878.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.
Barometer,	30.343	29.746	30.074
Thermometer,	46	19	30.1
Humidity, (Rel.)	95	38	73.6
Wind's hourly velocity,	40	calm	

Winds, prevalent direction, west.
Winds, total movement, 1779 miles.
Total amount of rain or melted snow, 0.03 inch.
Parhelia, 0.
Lunar Corona, 0.

Note: Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

C. CRAMER,
Ob. Signal Corps U. S. A.
Office, Room 70, Sheridan House.

HASH.

Are you on?

Mashers to the front.

Alex Sharp, U. S. Paymaster, went east Monday.

Capt. J. H. Coale left for Fort Custer Friday morning.

Jno. G. Pinkerton, of St. Paul, was in the city Wednesday.

W. G. Smith, heavy contractor, has returned from the east.

Wm. H. Claggett, of Deadwood, passed through the city Tuesday.

W. Torrance, of St. Paul, was registered at the Sheridan Saturday.

W. B. Stockton, of Washington, D. C., looked over the city Friday.

The Crow Creek trader, Hudson, was acquitted in his trial at Yankton.

Mrs. Hagan, of Deadwood, went east Wednesday morning on a visit.

T. B. Janney, of Minneapolis, spent last Wednesday in this city.

T. B. Seavy, of Chicago, was registered at the Sheridan House Thursday.

F. T. Palmer, of Deadwood, returned from the east Thursday, on his way home.

Maj. W. H. Hicks, called at the Sheridan to get a square meal on Monday last.

J. M. Carlisle, of Deadwood, left Saturday morning for a short vacation east.

H. A. Towne, Superintendent of the Northern Pacific road, was in the city Monday.

H. Flannery, Hugh Tackie, and Richard Hill, of Deadwood, left for St. Paul Thursday.

E. A. Williams left this city for the east this morning, where he will remain some time.

A. Brown, one of those invincible insurance agents, of Chicago, was in the city Friday.

Hon. D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay, Wis., has purchased four sections of land near Jamestown.

Ben Jewell has been placed in charge of the steamer Benton, in the capacity of watchman.

P. G. Ault and J. K. Fraseer, of Deadwood, and G. L. Lee of Central City, went east this morning.

John Thompson, of Dubuque, Iowa, passed through this city Sunday on his way to Standing Rock.

Lieut. T. C. Hall, U. S. A., who has been quite ill at the Sheridan House for the past week, is improving.

H. T. Spencer, representing Matheis, Good & Shuraker, merchant tailors, of St. Paul, was in the city Friday.

Mr. W. T. Fanshawe, post trader at Camp Ruhlen, returned from Fargo Tuesday with his wife and little one.

T. Canfield, one of the Fort Keogh party, engaged in putting up the telegraph line, went east Monday morning.

The famous "Big Four" will not play an engagement here this winter, owing to the indisposition of the basso.

D. T. Abraham, who has been looking over the country west of the river on the proposed extension went east this morning.

Lieut. C. W. Greeley, who has had charge of the construction of the military telegraph line, has returned from Keogh.

The next Episcopal social will be held at the Sheridan House, next Thursday evening, and a good time may be expected.

Fred Hartley, of Portland, Me., arrived in this city Thursday night, where he will remain some time inspecting the country.

W. W. Bill, an old time Bismarck boy, now with N. B. Harwood, Minneapolis, has taken a tree claim near the 8th Siding.

W. H. Emery, connected with the firm of Fillinghast & Co., Chicago, extensive hide and fur dealers, was in the city Saturday.

John J. Pritten, formerly of Fort Lincoln, has been honorably discharged from the service and went east Wednesday morning.

W. T. Maxfield and wife, of St. Paul, are spending a few days in Bismarck, enjoying the beautiful climate of the Missouri valley.

Dr. Paulding, left Fort Lincoln Wednesday for the Cheyenne Agency. The doctor has been on field duty since 1874 and has during that time, traveled over 12,000 miles on horseback.

J. W. Raymond left this city for the east this morning, accompanied by John A. McLean. They are said to have contracts in view.

Capt. McGary leaves for Sioux City to-morrow morning and thence to Pittsburgh, where he will build a new mountain boat for the Benton Line.

The new Merchant's Bank building is completed and will be occupied in a day or two. Prof. Comer will also soon be able to get in out of the street.

Willie Woodall, about sixteen years of age, arrived in this city from the Hills yesterday on his way to Quincy, Illinois, where his parents reside.

The Alexandria Post says Mr. W. F. Ball has entered into a law partnership with John A. Stoyell, of this city, and will have charge of their Fargo office.

John A. McLean, of the firm of McLean & Macnider, of this city, started for New York City this morning, accompanying Mr. Frank Moore as far as Pittsburgh. He will return before the holidays.

The Hon. Ansley Gray (of the Territorial House of Representatives) disgusted with the familiarity of one of his neighbors, has removed the outhouse and stable built within a few feet of his bay window.

J. S. Winston, better known in this city as Sut, returned from Silver Hill Thursday, but he now holds that he did not arrive until Saturday. He pronounces the trip a success, but brings home no rich specimens.

A new townsite about half a mile west of the Missouri river and three-quarters of a mile north of the present grade of the North Pacific is being laid out. It has already been made the county seat of Morton County.

At the Odd Fellows Lodge Tuesday evening last Dr. Wm. A. Bentley was elected N. G.; E. O. Bostwick N. G.; Geo. T. Miller, Secretary; C. A. Lounsberry, Treasurer; and Maratta, Jackman and Consby trustees.

The railroad company have arranged to sell wood at $4.50 per cord at any point on the railroad from Jamestown to Bismarck. That North Pacific company does get a sensible idea into its crazy old head sometimes.

The buildings at Fort Rice—the log structures—together with eight hundred cords of wood and a large amount of hay will be sold at auction on the 16th inst. The buildings are to be removed within sixty days from date of sale.

The topics for discussion by Rev. G. W. Barnett at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday are: Morning, "Reasonableness and defense of the Christian Hope" 1 Pet. III. 15. Evening, "The Best Inheritance." 1 Pet. 1 4-5.

The North Pacific has commenced laying steel rail west of Brainerd putting in a section of five miles. They will lay other sections as rail is needed for repairs, using the old for that purpose and supplying their places with steel rail.

Col. Frank Moore, bid his many friends in this city a short farewell this morning. He goes to Pittsburgh, his home, to remain until the holidays. His winning smiles have completely captivated many in this city, among whom are not a few of the "fairer sex." Performances at the Opera House will go on just the same, but there will be one vacant chair, well to the front.

The Episcopal sociable Thursday evening at Col. E. M. Brown's was the greatest success of anything in its line ever held in Bismarck. The house was crowded—not less than seventy-five being present and all denominations were represented. Father Chrysostom, the Catholic priest, lent much to the occasion by his presence and genial manners. Rev. Barnett and wife, the Methodist pastor, was also there, and the young people turned out almost enmasse to welcome Rev. Miller's bride and to show their appreciation of his labor.

Notice to Tax Payers.

There will be a 10 per cent penalty added on and after January 1st, 1879, on all taxes now due.
W. B. WATSON, Treasurer.

Old Sour Mash Whisky.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from Kentucky, a lot of this fine old whisky, made from choice select grain, and warranted free from fusil oil. It can be sampled at
ST. LOUIS STORE.

Harper's Magazine.

1879.

ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Magazine is the American Magazine alike in literature and in art.—*Boston Traveller.*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*N. Y. Observer.*

It is an excellent companion for the young, a delight to the mature, a solace for declining age.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

No other Monthly in the world can show so brilliant a list of contributors; nor does any furnish its readers with so great a variety and so superior a quality of literature.—*Watchman*, Boston.

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G. W. POUSSIN & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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HARDWARE

STOVES

AND

TINWARE.

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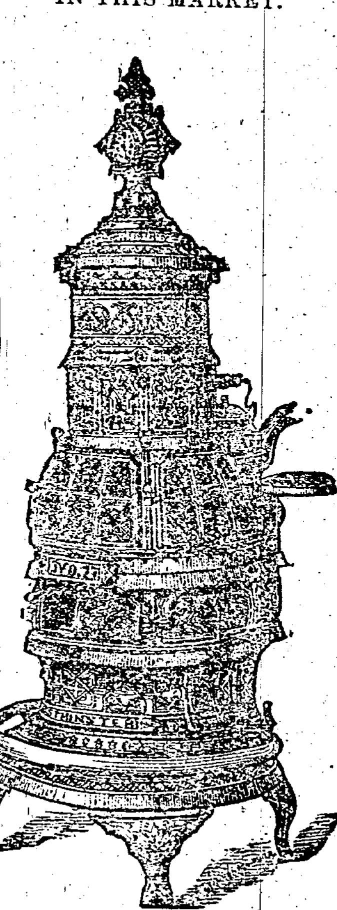
A LARGE STOCK OF

COOK AND HEATING STOVES

IN VARIETY, AND AT

Prices Never Offered Before

IN THIS MARKET.



THE WESTMINSTER,

AN

ENTIRELY NEW BASE-BURNER,

FOR 1878.

BEST OPERATING,

MOST PERFECT,

HANDSOMEST

HARD COAL BASE-BURNER

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

—o—

Steamboat Supplies a Specialty.

All Kinds of Repairing Done.

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ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

BISMARCK

AND

TONGUE RIVER

Stage & Express.

Leave Bismarck every Sunday at 8 a. m., arriving at Fort Keogh in four days, connecting at Keogh with stages for Bozeman and all points in Montana. For passage or express apply to
J. W. RAYMOND & CO., Bismarck, D. T.
A. R. NINNINGER & CO., Ft. Keogh, M. T.
J. W. DORSEY, Supt. 17tf

Holiday Goods Just Received

AT

DAN. EISENBERG'S,

Bismarck, - - Dakota,

Who is just opening the largest stock of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods Etc.,

EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY.

J. W. RAYMOND & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

BISMARCK, D. T.

BRICK! BRICK!

R. B. MASON,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

BRICK BUILDINGS ERECTED

On Short Notice and Satisfaction Guaranteed. All kinds of

BRICK AND STONE WORK

Done with Neatness and Dispatch. I have on hand a superior quality of

BRICK

which I will sell at reasononable prices. 4m4

O. S. GOFF,

PHOTOGRAPHER.

PORTRAITS AND VIEWS.

Fine Work a Specialty.

FORT LINCOLN, D. T.
n7v6

Chris Hehli,

KING OF BARBERS,

MILES CITY, MONTANA.

A First-Class shop where none but the most competent workmen are employed.

Hot and Cold Bath.

A Dose of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

has removed the agony of rheumatism, and its continued use entirely healed the patient. Rheumatism is but little understood. Some empirics resort to embrocations, which are really dangerous. It is now acknowledged to be a blood disease resulting from acidity. This aperient corrects all such acidity, and thus cures the disease. All rheumatic sufferers are advised to try it.

23-29 SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

E. MENKUS,

CHICAGO STORE,

Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

DRY GOODS

AND

Millinery.

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